"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold today; fair, rising temperature Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,569. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERARD SAFELY OUT—HOW HE RESISTED GERMAN PRESSURE; BERLIN HAS LITTLE HOPE THAT WAR WITH US CAN BE AVOIDED; WASHINGTON TRACES ORIGIN OF NEW GERMAN OVERTURES

PACIFISTS ADDRESS BERLIN

Propagandists Here Strive to Befog Our Issue With Germany.

RESENTED AT WASHINGTON

German Overtures Regarded as an Effort to Shift Responsibility.

PRESIDENT MAY IGNORE IT

Growing Impression at Capital That He Has Said His Last Word to Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—There is a growing impression here that Germany's informal suggestion to the United States, with the Swiss Government as an intermediary, was intended not so much as a sincere effort to bring about an adjustment of the critical relations now existing between the two Governments, but rather as an attempt to embarrass the Administration in the position it has taken.

Notwithstanding continued denials from officials, there is no question that the Swiss Minister, under instructions from his Government, has actually sounded the State Department as to the possibilities for renewing negotiations, and that the suggestion was that the negotiations take the form of suggestions from the United States as to ways in which the submarine blockade might be modified to insure immunity for American ships and prevent actual war between the two nations.

The indirect manner in which the German proposal has been made public and the eagerness with which it has been immediately seized upon by pacifist propagandists as a loophole through which this Government might abandon the position it has taken and permit further parley over the conduct of German submarines has aroused the suspicion that it is the direct outcome of an active peace propaganda now being engineered in this country. From various sources here it was learned today that ever since the severance of relations with Germany the most ardent efforts have been made by propagandists in this country to get before the German people and the German Government statements favorable to a continuance of peace between the United States and Germany and to delay developments. It is suggested that some persons connected with the United States Government are assisting in this effort.

Appeal Through German Press.

Whether the persons engaged in the movement have actually gone so far as to communicate directly with officials of the German Government in their anxiety to avert hostilities is doubtful. It is certain, however, that the most determined efforts have been made to give the widest publicity in the German press to statements purporting to be inspired from anonymous "high" sources in the American Government, and carrying the implication that if the German Government will only make certain concessions as to the care taken in sinking merchant vessels within the danger zone, the United States may be mollified, a compromise reached, and a clash avoided.

In their attempt to convince the German nation that there is no desire for war in this country, these dispatches, intended for publication in the German press, go great lengths to point out that the section of the President's address to Congress on which the most stress is to be laid is that portion in which he asserted that he refused to believe that the German Government would actually carry out its plan to resume unlimited submarine warfare. It is cautiously implied that peculiar significance is to be attached to President Wilson's statement that "I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own," and that "only overt acts can make me believe it now."

Much of this publicity movement lays stress on arguments already made familiar in the public addresses and statements of William J. Bryan, and it is reported that he is one of the most prominent leaders in a group which is inspiring the present propaganda to impress the German people with the American "desire for peace." The story has been in circulation several days that through an intermediary Bryan sought to persuade Count von Bernstorff, the retiring German Ambassador, to continue his efforts to avert hostilities, and even suggested that he remain in the United States to conduct informal discussions on the possibility of further negotiations. This, according to the report, Count von Bernstorff refused to do, not only because of its obvious impropriety but also because of his alleged inability to get into adequate communication with his Government.

From whatever source inspired, the

Continued on Page 2.

Kaiser Tells Greek King He Cannot Come to His Aid

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 12.—The following dispatch from Saloniki, dated Thursday last, has been received from Ward Price, the British official press representative on the Macedonian front:

"The Kaiser, according to information which has reached the Greek Provisional Government, has sent a significant message to his brother-in-law. He tells King Constantine he cannot co-operate with him or come to his aid against the Allies in Macedonia. 'All I ask of you now,' he says, 'is that you shall keep your throne.'"

The correspondent says the message explains the docility with which Constantine is evacuating his troops from Northern Greece into the neutral internment camp in Peloponnesus prescribed for them by the Allies, but beyond its immediate application, he argues, this expression of the Kaiser's personal desire to see his brother-in-law still upon the throne in Greece after the war is the foreshadowing of one of Germany's schemes for the future, Greece's position at the very gate of Egypt and the East having considerable strategic value.

CHINA'S NOTE MAY BE PRELUDE TO WAR

Japan Said to be Willing to Let Her Co-operate with the United States.

WOULD HAVE MUCH TO GAIN

Far East Expert Explains Motives Actuating Governments of Peking and Tokio.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.—The Japanese Foreign Office, it is said, will interfere in no way with China's handling of the invitation from Washington with respect to Germany. The press is divided. Some papers think that it would be wise to eradicate German influence in China; others fear that it would unfavorably affect Japan's position in the Far East.

PEKING, Feb. 11.—The note handed to the German Minister by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to Germany's declaration of the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare was made public today. The text of the note follows:

"The new measures of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany are imperiling the lives and property of Chinese citizens even more than the measures previously taken, which have already cost China many lives and constitute a violation of international law. The toleration of their application would introduce into international law arbitrary principles incompatible with legitimate intercourse between neutrals and between neutrals and belligerents.

"China, therefore, protests energetically to Germany against the measures proclaimed on Feb. 1, and sincerely hopes that the rights of neutral States will be respected and that the said measures will not be carried out. If contrary to expectation this protest be ineffective China will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever diplomatic relations. It is unnecessary to add that China's action is dictated by a desire for further peace and the maintenance of international law."

A communication explanatory of China's action was also handed to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China. It follows:

"China, like the President of the United States, is reluctant to believe that the German Government will actually execute measures which imperil the lives and property of the citizens of neutral States and jeopardize legitimate commerce, and which tend, if allowed to be enforced without opposition, to introduce new principles into international law. China, being in accord with the principles set forth in your Excellency's note and firmly associating itself with the United States, has taken similar action by protesting energetically to Germany against the new blockade measures. China also proposes to take such other action in the future as will be deemed necessary for the maintenane of the principles of international law."

China Anxious to Enter War.

In an analysis of late developments in the Far East situation made for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, Frederick Moore, who for five years had charge of the Chinese Bureau of The Associated Press, and left Peking only a few months ago, declared that the Chinese Government had been anxious to enter the war on the side of the Allies ever since the outbreak of hostilities, that she had been prevented from doing so by the strong pressure of Japan, and that, in his opinion, she was now about to cast in her lot with the anti-Teutonic powers under the sanction of her powerful Oriental neighbor in return for promises of compensation to Japan for being allowed to participate.

Mr. Moore said that the sentiment of the Chinese people was overwhelmingly pro-German, merely because Japan was Germany's enemy, but that the voice of the people would not weigh against the Government, which was swayed largely

Continued on Page 3.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

THE MESSAGES TO GERMANY

Comprised in Dispatches by Dr. George Barthelme to the Cologne Gazette.

WERE PASSED IN CAPITAL

Boston Herald Discloses Text of One Suggesting How to Avoid a Clash.

'COUNTRY IS NOT FOR WAR'

Information Came 'From High Sources Whose Identity Cannot Be Disclosed.'

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 12.—The Boston Herald publishes this morning the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—'The rumored forthcoming pacific proposals from Germany are part of the country-wide peace propaganda associated with William Jennings Bryan.' This was the expressed opinon of a high official of the State Department today.

"The nebulous and apparently unfounded reports that Germany is disposed to discuss ways and means to prevent the development of a further crisis are said to emanate from Dr. George Barthelme, Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, a German subject and close friend of Count von Bernstorff, who, as was exclusively reported in The Herald, dispatched the peace message to Germany last Monday night.

Source of the Messages.

"As The Herald stated at that time, the Barthelme peace message to Germany followed a series of exchanges between William Jennings Bryan, the former German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff; certain United States Senators, and others prominent in the pacifist movement. Though it is stated on excellent authority that former Secretary of State Bryan and Count von Bernstorff conferred personally, nearly all the conferences and exchanges which preceded the dispatch of the peace message were accomplished through Dr. Barthelme and Dr. George Kirchwey of New York, former Dean of Columbia University Law School. It was Dr. Kirchwey of New York who arranged with Secretary of the Navy Daniels to lift the Navy Department's censorship for the transmission of the Barthelme message reflecting the strong peace sentiments of the Bryan group.

"Ostensibly a press message to the Cologne Gazette, the Barthelme message in reality, as pointed out in The Herald, aimed to acquaint German officialdom with the strong pacifist sentiment in the United States. From the standpoint of Mr. Bryan and his associates, the message relieved the tension between Germany and the United States by dulling the edge of President Wilson's threat of additional steps in the event that the Teuton Government waged the announced campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare. From the standpoint of Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Barthelme, the message suggested delay of the threatened submarine ruthlessness to permit the pacifist propaganda in this country to secure sufficient headway to embarrass President Wilson in any decisive steps he might later conclude to take.

"From High Sources."

"That the Barthelme message, besides having the sanction of Messrs. Bryan, von Bernstorff et al., had the secret indorsement of persons high in Washington official life is strongly intimated in its opening sentence, which read:

"'From high sources whose identity cannot be disclosed I have been requested to convey to the German people and (some words omitted) that the President's message must be construed as without any desire on the part of the Government or people of the United States for war.'

"The remainder of the Barthelme message read in substance as follows:

"'Strongest attention called to the following passage, (in the President's address): "I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own."

"'These passages widely construed that some way out might be found. Second (following paragraph in the President's address threatening additional steps) not containing any war threat, notwithstanding language used. General opinion is the President could do nothing else than sever relations to make good former note. Now it is up to Germany to provide an opening. First thing necessary is to avoid everything which makes maintenance of friendly relations impossible. Refrain from destruction of

Continued on Page 2.

Two More Ships Reported Sunk by Submarines Yesterday

Two more ships were reported sunk yesterday by German submarines. The results thus far obtained in the war zone since the German blockade order was issued to take effect Feb. 1, now stand as follows:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY.

Ship.	Tonnage.
Salaza, British	3,811
Vasilissa Olga, Greek	1,400
Previously reported sunk	172,902
Total reported since Feb. 1	178,113

SUMMARY OF SHIPS SUNK.

American	Other Neutrals	British	Other Belligerents
1	32	44	7

AMERICANS SAVED FROM LOST LINERS

35 Muleteers from Japanese Prince and Surgeon of Mantola Are Picked Up at Sea.

NEITHER SHIP GOT WARNING

Earle M. Rice of Portland, Ore., Tells How Survivors in Open Boats Escaped Shelling.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Two British steamers, sunk without warning in the last three days, had in their crews American citizens who were saved after being adrift for several hours. Both vessels, the Japanese Prince and the Mantola, were included in the list of sinkings announced by Lloyd's Shipping Agency yesterday.

The Japanese Prince, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, was struck amidship and the explosion which followed injured many on board, but none fatally. The crew of seventy-five, including thirty American cattlemen, took to the boats and were saved by a passing ship. All have been landed.

Earl M. Rice of Portland, Ore., ship's surgeon of the Mantola, and the only American on board her, was among the survivors of the torpedoed steamer who arrived in London this afternoon. He gave The Associated Press the following account of the sinking.

"The first we knew was the sound of a violent explosion which shook the ship from end to end at 1:40 P. M. on Thursday. The sea was fairly rough, but the ship maintained an even keel and excellent order was preserved. Captain Chavas immediately ordered the boats launched. Seven Lascars were killed by the explosion. The remainder of those on board were unhurt. Everybody got safely into the boats with the exception of the Captain, the chief engineer, and the wireless operator, who were to follow us later.

"Nobody had yet seen the submarine, and everybody in the boats was peering into the haze in a vain effort to catch a glimpse of the telltale periscope. An hour and a half after the torpedoing the Captain, the engineer, and the wireless man got the wireless working and began sending out S O S calls giving details of the position.

U-Boat Picks Up Wireless.

"The reply came almost instantly, but from an unexpected quarter. The submarine, which evidently was lying off in the haze two miles or so away, picked up the wireless and began shelling the Mantola from 4,000 yards distance, meanwhile approaching at full speed, so that the range rapidly decreased. Some of the shells were loaded with shrapnel, which burst about the Mantola and round the lifeboats. The latter had returned close to the Mantola, but the sailors now put all their muscle into the oars to increase their distance from the submarine's target. Fortunately, nobody was hurt by the shells, although everybody was badly frightened.

"By this time the submarine was plainly visible to everybody, her guns emitting angry little flashes as they sent their missiles toward the Mantola. A cool-headed passenger on my boat took out a pocket notebook and carefully marked down a cross every time the submarine fired. His record shows that forty-seven shells were fired.

"The submarine was within 200 or 300 yards of the Mantola when an unidentified vessel began to loom up on the hazy horizon. The submarine's commander decided that discretion was the better part of valor, closed his hatches quickly, submerged and disappeared, to the unspeakable relief of us all. The new arrival proved to be a British sloop, which gradually picked up the survivors.

"We were in our boat six hours. The Mantola sank in the evening."

The survivors who reached London today showed plainly the effects of their experience, in their pale, nervous, worn appearance. The 100 Lascars of the

Continued on Page 3.

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN "The Manor"—Asheville, North Carolina.—Advt.

ENVOY DEFIANT TO THREATS

Angered By a Hint of Detentions If He Did Not Sign Protocol.

WOULD NOT BE PARTY TO IT

Did Not Think, He Said, That Newspaper Men Could Be "Sandbagged."

MATTER QUICKLY DROPPED

Documents He Was Asked to Sign Covered Patents and Ships Besides Old Treaty.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Feb. 10, (via London, Feb. 11.)—The German Government's attitude in endeavoring to induce Ambassador Gerard to sign a protocol, reaffirming the old-time treaties with the United States regarding mutual protection of nationals in case of hostilities, and the hints of possible detention of American newspapermen as hostages were undoubtedly influenced by alarmist dispatches from the United States regarding treatment of German citizens and property there.

As soon as reassuring advices were received from the United States, and as soon also, as the German Government saw that the attempt to negotiate a protocol reratifying the treaty of 1799 with additions and expansions had failed, it receded gracefully from its position, and nothing further was heard of keeping the newspapermen as hostages.

The protocol, which Count Montgelas, head of the American department of the Foreign Office, submitted to Ambassador Gerard on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, contained, besides a formal reratification of the treaty provisions of 1799 and 1828 regarding mutual treatment of nationals caught in a belligerent country in the case of war, several important additions and expansions. It provided that merchants should be allowed to continue their businesses and retain their residences until the end of the war unmolested, that no law, affecting the validity of contracts, should be applied to Germans in America or to Americans in Germany, and that all patents should be inviolate a question of importance in the view of the high value, if not the indispensability, of certain German patents in the manufacture of munitions and explosives.

Quite as important in its bearing on the pending problems was the provision of an instrument, which Ambassador Gerard was asked to sign, specifying explicitly that not only enemy property as such should be exempt from seizure or restrictions in its use beyond those applying to all property, but that enemy ships in ports of the opponent should not be seized during the war or forced to leave port except to sail under safe conduct and guarantee of exemption from seizure by the allied belligerents for a home port.

Provision also was made for safe conduct when it was necessary to move ships from one port to another in the same country. The protocol forbade explicitly any internment or restrictions on the liberty or movement of enemy nationals within the limits of the opponent country, and sought confirmation of certain articles of The Hague conventions, particularly as to treatment of the personnel of enemy merchant ships captured or cought within an opponent country.

Resented German Pressure.

Ambassador Gerard's refusal to sign the treaty after he had ceased to perform his ambassadorial functions or telegraph for instructions unless he was permitted to use the code, led Count Montgelas to hint that a refusal to sign the protocol might affect materially the status of Americans in Germany and the privilege of departure, mentioning specifically, of the American correspondents take out with him and whose fate was apparently thought to carry particular weight in American public opinion.

This intimation of the possibility of detaining Americans, even under the status of a rupture of diplomatic relations, not war, and the use of newspaper representatives as supposedly important pieces upon the diplomatic chess board, caused Mr. Gerard to state roundly that he could not be a party to "any such pressure," and that he doubted whether any of the newspapermen could be "sandbagged" or influenced in any way by considerations of personal safety or convenience, and that he must persist in his earlier expressed standpoint regarding these negotiations.

From that point nothing further was heard of the protocol or of the possibility of detaining Americans.

The German Government's attitude was undoubtedly influenced by press dispatches with which the German newspapers were then being flooded, asserti-

Continued on Page 3.

Kaiser Summons Important Headquarters Conference; Misled by Distorted Dispatches, Zimmermann Says

LONDON, Feb. 11.—An important conference at headquarters has been called by Emperor William, presumably to discuss the submarine question, says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent today.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and high army and navy officials will attend, and it is reported, adds the correspondent, that the possibility of negotiations with neutrals for modifying the terms of the recent German memorandum will be discussed.

Berlin Learns at Last There Were No "Seizures" Here.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—With reference to the present condition of German-American relations, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, made this statement today to the Overseas News Agency:

"We now have practically no speedy or reliable information about the United States. The best proof of this is furnished by two wireless messages, which were sent Feb. 5 by the correspondent in the United States of the German News Agency and which arrived yesterday. The contents of these two short messages were astounding, even sensational, for they told that the United States Government had not confiscated German ships in American ports nor interned Germans residing in the United States.

"Until yesterday morning all we knew about these matters had passed through English channels, and the gist of these reports was that the United States Government had actually violated the property and liberty of German citizens.

"English agents, by thus adulterating the truth, did not intend, of course, to slander the United States. Their intention was to create public alarm in Germany, and thus cause outbursts of popular indignation, and perhaps even prompt the German Government to rash actions, based on error. All this, then, would have been reported in exactly the same (that is incorrect) fashion to the United States by the same British agencies. If they had succeeded, these British agents would have saddled Germany with the responsibility and fault in the eyes of every candid, but misled, observer.

"However, during two years and a half we have been practically cut off from reliable and speedy communication with the United States. During that time we have learned to appreciate British reports at their true value. We therefore suspended judgment and awaited the real reports, which now, after all, have arrived."

Swiss Guards and American Minister Greet Mr. Gerard on the Frontier

Former Envoy, With 120 Other Americans, Reaches Zurich After an Uneventful Trip from the German Capital—Cordial Leave-takings With Officials Marked His Departure.

ZURICH, Feb. 11, (via Paris.)—James W. Gerard, the retiring American Ambassador to Germany, arrived at the Swiss boundary at Schaffhausen at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was met by Pleasant A. Stovall, American Minister to Switzerland, and representatives of the Swiss Army, including Colonel Breugger and Captain Rudolph Iselin. A Swiss military guard of honor was also in waiting, and a large number of citizens greeted the former Envoy.

The trip from Berlin to the Swiss border was without noteworthy incident, although some curiosity was displayed by those who gathered along the route through Germany.

Mr. Gerard left the train here with about 120 other Americans, intending at first to remain in Zurich, but when he was assured of accommodations at Berne, he left immediately for that city. He will remain in Berne two or three days, arranging for his trip to Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Zurich says that Mr. Gerard looked tired and anxious when he arrived there. To a question the former envoy said:

"I am determined not to make any statement on the international situation before I have presented my report at Washington. I know that I was described in the press as a hostage, but perhaps it would be more exact to say that my departure depended on the attitude adopted toward Count von Bernstorff at Washington."

His Leavetaking Was Cordial.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 10, 8:30 P. M., (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 11.)—James W. Gerard and his staff left Berlin at 8:10 o'clock tonight for Switzerland. Besides the embassy staff, 110 other Americans accompanied him.

The leavetaking was very cordial, members of the Foreign Office seeing the Ambassador off.

The train on which the Ambassador left Berlin consisted of ten coaches. Fully 200 Americans who are remaining in Berlin were on hand to take regretful leave of their countrymen, who, after a week of tension due to strenuous preparations for leaving, were somewhat distraught.

"Good-bye, Judge," some one shouted, as the train started, and Mr. Gerard, leaning far out of the window of his car, replied:

"Auf wiedersehen on Broadway."

The former Ambassador's face bore a smile as he waited for the train to depart, and he expressed himself optimistically with regard to further developments in the German-American situation.

At the station Count Montgelas, head of the American section of the Foreign Office, and Herr von Prittwitz, personal representative of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Zimmermann, were present to bid Mr. Gerard farewell. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador, who is taking over the interests of the United States; Dr. Theotoky, the Greek Minister; Baron Gevers, the Dutch Minister, and diplomats of the South American republics.

Host of Visitors All Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 10.—The American Embassy was swarming all day today with visitors who came to say goodbye to Mr. Gerard, his wife, and the staff. Among the callers were several high German officials and their wives. Members of the Spanish Embassy appeared in the afternoon to take over certain archives and receive instructions regarding current business. On Monday the Spanish Ambassador will be practically in charge of American affairs.

All the members of Mr. Gerard's party received their passports today, among them eight newspaper correspondents. Mr. Kempen, representing a Detroit newspaper, who recently visited the Dunaburg front and signed the usual pledge not to leave the country until eight weeks after his return from the front, also received his passport. The military authorities waiving the right to detain him.

Several Red Cross doctors came back from hospital service today. They will not leave with Mr. Gerard's party, but will remain in Berlin for the present and take the chance of returning by a northerly route. Among these is Dr. Nipper, brother of Judge Nipper of Cincinnati.

Frederic Warren, a popular American musician, has been prevailed upon by his pupils to remain here.

The fund of 400,000 marks subscribed by several wealthy Americans and put in charge of Mr. Gerard on his recent visit to the United States, has been placed by the former Ambassador in the hands of a committee comprising Herren Gwinner and Guttmann, bank Directors; Dr. Solf, the Colonial Secretary, and three members of the Reichstag, Spann, Heckscher, and Scheidemann.

HEARS BERNSTORFF SAID WE WOULDN'T ACT

Zurich Gets Another Version of Chancellor's Speech to the Reichstag Committee.

ZURICH, Feb. 11, (by Wireless Press.)—Details have been received regarding the sitting of the Grand Committee of the Reichstag in Berlin on Jan. 31, from which it is made clear that the German Government did not expect President Wilson to break off diplomatic relations as a result of the Government's notification of the resumption of unlimited submarine operations. Thus it is evident that Germany did not deliberately bring the new enemy into the field but made another diplomatic miscalculation similar to that which led the Kaiser and his advisers to believe in 1914 that England would remain neutral.

At the same sitting the Chancellor explained the situation in a speech, of which the following may be accepted as an authentic summary:

"The German Government has carefully weighed all possibilities and, after careful deliberation, has come to the conclusion that President Wilson will not immediately break relations nor adopt a vigorous hostile policy. Bernstorff has assured us that in his judgment the United States will not abandon neutrality in response to our notification of unrestricted submarine operations. Bernstorff thinks the American Government will address Germany one or more notes, but that in any case prolonged negotiations will probably lead to nothing serious. Regarding other neutrals, we may be assured that although they may protest they can do nothing more.

"But if confident expectations with regard to America should prove erroneous and war ensue, the Imperial Government is nevertheless convinced it is necessary to face even this result. Our military experts have advised us that the submarine blockade of England is the only hope of gaining a decisive victory over the Entente Powers.

"At all costs, therefore, we must make this effort to gain victory over our bitterest and most dangerous enemy, England. The Kaiser and the Great General Staff, our naval experts and German diplomacy, and German Government, and Bundesrat are absolutely unanimous in believing we must resort to unrestricted submarine operations. All believe the risks involved in refraining from this supreme effort are greater than risks in making it. We hope, therefore, to receive the unanimous support of the Reichstag at this grave moment."

In view of the Chancellor's declaration that there was not much danger of a diplomatic rupture with America, great surprise was expressed in German Parliamentary circles when the news of President Wilson's firm stand arrived at Berlin. There is every reason to believe that the Kaiser and his advisers were more surprised than any one else.

Deerfoot Farm Sausage for Breakfast. Makes you feel fit and fine for the forenoon's tasks. Have some tomorrow. Get the genuine.—Advt.

FEARS WAR IS INEVITABLE

Correspondent, Reaching Copenhagen, Says Ruthless War Will Go On.

MOVE PLANNED IN SECRET

Decision Made About Time of Gerard's Speech and Sprung on Envoy Without Warning.

SMALL SOP TO NEUTRALS

U-Boat Captains Told to Warn if It Was Safe—Won't Be Punished if They Don't.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11, (via London.)—Little hope prevails in Berlin that war with the United States is avoidable, or that a modus vivendi, reconciling the policies of the two Governments, can be found.

There is now a desire on the part of the authorities and a majority of the people to avoid actual hostilities in any way consistent with the general lines of the present submarine policy, but only in such a way.

Accordingly, instructions were given, so The Associated Press correspondent (just arrived here from Berlin) is reliably informed, to submarine commanders, before they started on their February mission, to take the safe side when neutral vessels, particularly American, were in question, whenever possible.

Enemy merchantmen, when recognized as such, were to be sunk at sight, but neutral merchantmen were to be warned, when such action, in their judgment, was consistent with the object of the campaign and the safety of their own ships.

It was realized, however, after the prompt and resolute stand taken by President Wilson, that these orders could only be palliative and only defer, not avoid, an ultimate break, and that if President Wilson stood by his announcement that the destruction of American lives or ships would be regarded as an act of hostility, a casus belli must come sooner or later—probably sooner on account of the number of Americans on enemy ships and the discretionary nature of the instructions to submarine commanders, who were informed that, while the course outlined toward neutrals was recommended and desired, they would not longer be subjected to punishment for departing from their former procedure of warning, if they found this advisable.

It is felt that the only possibility of an avoidance of hostilities will come from a modification of its standpoint by one or the other side, and, so far as could be judged from the positive declarations of Alfred Zimmermann, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other officials before The Associated Press correspondent left Berlin, there was no probability that Germany would give way this time or abandon the ruthless campaign now started. German-American relations have again and again passed through crises, apparently almost hopeless, but this time the crisis is more difficult than the former ones and even the optimist can scarcely see any peaceful outcome.

Cabling from a neutral cable office, it is now possible to tell the story of the development of the present crisis, on which the most rigid censorship has been applied in Germany.

Crisis Developed Rapidly.

To the observer in Berlin the approach of the crisis had been plainly evident since the rejection of Germany's peace overtures.

Information as to Germany's definite decision to start a sharpened submarine war, and even the form it would take, namely, a blockade of specified regions, (though the idea of a "prohibited zone" was later substituted for that of a "blockade" at the request of the naval authorities, who expected possible formal objections under the blockade regulations,) was received by The Associated Press almost on the morrow of Ambassador Gerard's speech on German-American relations, made at the banquet of the American Association of Commerce and Trade early in January.

A week later it was stated that a full decision on the situation had not been reached, and that the campaign would not be started until after further consultations with Germany's allies and the receipt of some information from Count von Bernstorff and Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors to the United States, of their views on armed merchantmen and their liability to attack as warships.

The final decision for an out-and-out submarine campaign of the "ruthless" type was apparently taken at the Austro-German conference at German Headquarters on the Emperor's birthday, although The Associated Press correspondent heard that submarines, departing several days earlier for stations on the submarine hunting grounds, had contingent orders for this eventuality.

The censorship, however, shut down tightly on any definite statements or predictions of the approaching crisis. The Associated Press correspondent was informed from unusually reliable sources that for naval and technical reasons it was desired to have the decision come as a surprise. This intimation was conveyed confidentially to the German newspapers. All dispatches going into the subject in detail were suppressed entirely, or references to coming events were censored out of them, and the only recourse was to use again and again the word "blockade" in discussions of submarine possibilities.

Ambassador Gerard, of course, was aware of the current gossip, and probably was able to advise the State Department of the possible turn in events, even while the echoes of his banquet speech were still resounding, but he received no intimation from official sources. Foreign Office officials avoided the subject in conversations with him, and even at his interview with Foreign Minister Zimmermann, the day before the Chancellor's official announcement in the Reichstag of a ruthless submarine campaign, Dr. Zimmermann gave him no definite statement as to the morrow's proceedings, although the decision had been finally reached and the text of the note and the memorandum were ready, and even maps of the prohibited zone had been prepared for the use of the German newspapers.

The Ambassador and the American Government, therefore, were faced with the announcement of a fact accomplished when on the afternoon of Jan. 31 Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in the Reichstag committee gave out the news that a relentless submarine campaign would begin immediately, and read to the committee the text of the memorandum on the prohibited zone and the note to the United States—documents which did not reach the American Embassy until several hours later.

There was, therefore, no opportunity or occasion, as in the days of the Sussex trouble, for any negotiations to avert the crisis or any attempt to stave off the coming break between the two countries. There was no chance for discussion with the Chancellor or an interview with the Emperor, such as served to save the day at the time of the Sussex note.

Nothing could be done except to report to Washington developments which appeared in the press of the world before the embassy dispatches had started from Berlin, and await the expected explosion.

Astonished by Our Quick Action.

This came in the shape of a rupture of relations earlier than even Americans had expected, and certainly with a promptness which astonished, and perhaps even dismayed, the German official world, prepared though it was for energetic American action by reason of the definite warnings in the Sussex correspondence.

The announcement of the plan of ruthless submarining was preceded by extended deliberations as to the name by which it should be called, the question of its relative efficacy, and the thoroughness of the measures against seaborne trade to entente countries entering with importance into the problem whether the new campaign should be launched as a formal blockade or receive some other name.

The number of available submarines the extend of the territory to be covered, and the efficiency of the individual submarine, all had their bearing upon the selection of the name, since a blockade, if it were declared, would have to come up to the requirements of reasonable effectiveness, if inconvenient neutral protests were to be avoided.

Apparently the decision was against the use of the word "blockade," though the German term, "See-Sperre," (literally "sea closure,") is susceptible of translation as "blockade," and The Associated Press correspondent, after consultation with German language experts, used this translation in his first dispatches after the announcement of the submarine campaign.

The correspondent was informed the following day that this translation was not correct. The Admiralty objected to its use and furnished to the correspondent the term "prohibited zone" as the proper English equivalent. The campaign is now known by this term, and the German newspapers of late have been combating the theory that it is a "blockade" in the sense that this word is used in international law.

Just what results the German experts expect from the campaign is uncertain, but in conversations in German naval circles the belief was expressed that if it succeeded in raising the monthly tonnage of vessels sunk to a million tons, in addition to having a deterrent effect on 8,000,000 tons of neutral shipping plying to British ports, the campaign would effect its object and force England to consider peace.

This, it was stated, would have to be effected by not more than two-thirds of the available submarines, since, owing to the nature of the work the boats must spend at least a third of their time in port refitting and repairing or on their way to and from the cruising grounds.

Probably ten or more of the big boats stationed in the Mediterranean will help the Austrian flotillas in closing that sea. The results attained by the remainder in the operations against French and British traffic in the first few days of the new campaign were obviously of a nature to satisfy the navy men, who spoke of the large tonnage figures reported from day to day with evident satisfaction.

Bethmann Forced to Give Way.

How is Germany facing the existing rupture of relations with the United States and the prospect of an outbreak of actual hostilities?

Navy men have been urging and reaching the unleashing of the submarines for so long, even at the risk of war, that their attitude was a foregone conclusion. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor; Dr. Zimmermann, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the leaders of the so-called Chancellor faction face the prospect of an outbreak of hostilities with the United States with keen regret. They would have been glad to continue the policy of good relations, even at considerable cost to themselves, but yielded to the necessity of taking a step declared by experts as a short cut to ending the war, to which, otherwise, no end was in sight.

How much of confidence they express or is inwardly felt cannot, of course, be told, but Secretary Zimmermann, for instance, stated to the correspondent the day before the news of President Wilson's rupture of relations came, with every outward evidence of conviction, that if the United States would abstain from interference and give Germany a free hand, a few months would see the end of the conflict. Two or three months was his first phrase, which he afterward extended to "perhaps six months."

Despite the plain terms of President Wilson's earlier communications, these officials evidently hoped against hope that the inauguration of an unrestricted submarine campaign might, after all, not bring about a breach with the United States, for in the days between von Bethmann Hollweg's announcement and the news of President Wilson's step in breaking off relations they were awaiting word from America with interest and anxiety which they made no effort to conceal.

When this word did come it came as a crash, tumbling down any remaining illusions as to the American Government's attitude and barring the way completely to any negotiations they had hoped to undertake upon the basis of the American reply.

From Sunday evening on none of them seemed to cherish much expectation that the status of a rupture of relations would last long, and that a full breach was almost inevitable.

The German people, in the majority, would have been glad to see peace brought about from the German overtures. Once these failed, and the belief that the Entente intended to fight on for a complete victory becoming fixed, the average German declares for the use of any weapon which may compel peace, even at the risk of bringing in the United States. The majority would have preferred to avoid a breach with the United States, but they are willing to take that in the bargain in trying the weapon which they believe is the only possible means of bringing the war to a quick end.

Field Marshal von Hinderburg, chief of the General Staff, they are informed, is for ruthless submarine war, and the Field Marshal's name still wields a spell upon German minds. His judgment inspires confidence in the hearts of the German masses.

TRACING THE ORIGIN OF GERMAN RUMOR

Continued from Page 1.

American ships, but make clear that terms German note misunderstood; that no unrestricted submarine warfare contemplated, but only blockade, confined within the narrowest limits compatible with the necessary military aims.

"'When within these limits greatest care taken not to interfere with innocent American commerce, and every precaution taken to limit destruction of neutral ships to those carrying contraband, and destruction of enemy vessels to ships and cargo, but safeguarding wherever possible the lives of passengers and crews as was the recent practice. Then propose joint commission for the negotiation of code governing blockade and submarine warfare, such offer inducing delay, and make a special recognition to ancient friendship between the two countries. Then consider possibilities provided in resolution calling conference powers with possibilities closed by hasty action. Some explanation about the sailing of only four especially marked American ships would remove extremely bitter impression created by this wholly incomprehensible proved [provision] hurting national pride as nothing else could.

"Country Not for War."

"'My informants assure most emphatically that country is not for war. Will be for war only when forced into it. Only certain very small circles clamoring for hostilities, but huge majority praying for peace with honor. Feel it my solemn duty to inform you about these sentiments and opinions entertained by men of highest standing, noblest character, loftiest ideals, and thoroughly good-will.

"'Should deem advisable to exert the influence of our great paper; do so to find a way out of situation not yet unavoidable and pregnant with gravest possibilities. I honestly believe country just anxiously awaiting one more good word.'

"Since the transmission of the message of last Monday, Dr. Barthelme, notwithstanding the fact that he is a German citizen, has enjoyed an unexplained access to the State Department and has sent subsequent messages to Germany, the nature of which have not been disclosed. This has transpired with the full knowledge of the State and Navy Departments, officials of which have censored the dispatches. It appears that the high officials whose business it was to pass upon this extraordinary proceeding did not become aware of the full significance of the Barthelme activity until yesterday.

"It is said that then the unfounded rumor of pacific proposals from Germany were traced to Dr. Barthelme, and resulted in department suspicions regarding the genuineness of his ostensible press correspondence. It is stated by an official high in authority that Dr. Barthelme will no longer be privileged to use Government facilities to communicate with Germany.

"The developments of the last few days in the nation-wide peace propaganda are said to be causing the Administration grave concern. Though it is confidently predicted that the President will not be swayed in the least from his course by the movement, the President's embarrassments are nevertheless the subject of serious discussion in official circles.

"For the last week the German newspaper correspondent has been closely associated with Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who has taken over the business of the German Government. In this connection there was a rumor today that after the departure of Count von Bernstorff his close friend, Dr. Barthelme, would be officially attached to the Swiss Legation. This would give the agent of the Bryan group, notwithstanding his German citizenship, continued access to the State Department and the immunities accorded a diplomatic representative of a foreign Government. However, a high official of the State Department who would have to pass on the acceptance of Dr. Barthelme in such a capacity, today stated explicitly that he would not be officially received as a member of the Swiss Legation staff."

KROONLAND HERE; SAW U-BOAT RAID

Dutch Freighter Sunk Off the Irish Coast in Full View of Passengers.

NEW TEUTON ROVER LOOSE?

Supposed Submarine and Later a Strange Steamer Sighted in Midocean.

AMERICAN FREIGHTER SAILS

The Owego Leaves Here Unarmed for Genoa—The New York Due This Morning.

The Kroonland of the American Line arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with a dramatic account of the sinking of a freighter by a German submarine off the Irish coast. Another American liner from Liverpool, the New York, will dock here early today, according to a private wireless dispatch from a passenger, who stated that all on board were well.

The Cunarder Andania, which left Liverpool Jan. 31, reached the harbor late yesterday with nine cabin passengers and mails, and will dock early today. She carries a 6-inch gun aft. On the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which also arrived here, more than 1,900 passengers faced the U-boat peril in the Mediterranean. Another unarmed American freighter, the Owego, sailed for Genoa.

Passengers aboard the Kroonland said they had witnessed the destruction by shellfire of a Dutch freighter off the Irish coast on Feb. 1, and later had sighted what the officers believed to be a German raider and a submarine in midocean.

Lights Out for Safety.

The supposed warcraft caused the commander of the Kroonland, Captain Thomas G. Barman, to approach the American coast without lights in order to avoid risks. Hitherto all American vessels have been illuminated with electric lights fore and aft to show the flag, the name painted on the sides, and the ensign flying at the flagstaff.

Among the seventy-eight first cabin passengers who stood on deck and saw the Dutch steamship sink was Miss Maud Kahn, daughter of Otto Kahn, the banker. She has been doing hospital work in Paris for the last six months, and was accompanied on the voyage by Miss Jessie Lawson.

Captain Barman said that when he saw the freighter heel over to port and sink he prepared to go to the rescue of her crew, who had got away in a lifeboat. He felt that he could not stand by and see the men drowned, but later he saw that the submarine had taken the boat in tow, and he continued on his course toward New York.

According to the Kroonland's officers and passengers, the officer on the bridge at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1, saw a big U-boat about nine miles to the southward overhauling a freighter with two masts and one funnel that was steaming along at 10 knots. The weather was very clear and the submarine could be seen plainly by the officers and the passengers on deck without using a glass.

Seven Steamers Near By.

The American liner had just passed the "Stacks" off the Fastnet, on the west coast of Ireland, and was about eleven miles off the land. An hour before a British destroyer had gone by at a 35-knot clip, bound north, and seven steamships were passing along in shore.

When the steamship, which was flying the Holland flag and had its name painted on both sides, was within five miles the officers on the Kroonland saw the submarine circle around the stern to see if she had a gun, and then steam up on the port side and order the Captain to stop. The order was obeyed.

"I could not see what was happening," Captain Barman explained, "because the Dutch vessel was between me and the submarine. At 4:15 we heard three shots fired and almost simultaneously she listed over to port, and in five minutes she had gone to the bottom."

After submerging for a few minutes the U-boat rose to the surface and took the lifeboat in tow. Nothing could be seen of all this from the shore, Captain Barman explained, because the Kroonland was by that time between the sinking Dutch vessel and the land.

Instead of towing the unfortunate sailors from the freighter toward the shore, and enabling them to land in an hour or so on the Irish coast, the U-boat took the boat seaward at high speed, right in the teeth of a southeast breeze and choppy sea which had suddenly sprung up. The men must have been drenched and frozen to their seats in the lifeboat, it was said, because the weather was bitterly cold.

The passengers on the Kroonland saw the submarine go away after the Dutch steamship had been sunk, but as they knew nothing about the German threat to attack neutral shipping on Feb. 1, they all felt safe under the protection of the Stars and Stripes which was flying at the stern of their vessel. On Friday afternoon, when the news was received by wireless and posted on the bulletin board, there was a good deal of excitement, and every one was glad to hear that the liner was some 300 miles to the westward of the coast of Ireland.

Again the routine of the voyage was broken at 7:50 o'clock on Monday morning, Feb. 5, when 1,200 miles out. The officers on the bridge sighted what appeared to be a funnel or a conning tower of a submarine five miles away, slightly on the port quarter. Neither mast nor hull was visible.

In fifteen minutes the strange craft disappeared below the surface of the sea without attempting to get nearer to the Kroonland or make signals of any kind. Passengers who stood on deck aft and watched through their glasses became very thoughtful, and told the steward that they did not care about any breakfast just then.

When asked what he thought the craft was, Captain Barman replied that he could not form any opinion, unless it was a submarine of some kind. It appeared above the water mysteriously and went out of sight in the same manner. The passengers and officers were still discussing the incident at 9:30 o'clock, when smoke was seen away on the starboard bow.

Supposed Raider Sighted.

At 10 o'clock, when the Kroonland was steering west by south, a strange steamship was hull up and plainly visible about five miles away to starboard. She kept up with the liner easily and ran a parallel course until 11:30 when she altered her course to the southward, as if to join the submarine, and by noon she was hull down on the horizon.

Captain Barman and his officers believed she might have been a German raider acting as supply ship to one or more U-boats, as they thought that, if she had been a British auxiliary cruiser the vessel would have given some signal to an American liner.

The officers said that the stranger was of about 6,000 gross tonnage, 400 feet long, with high poop and foc'sle decks, two masts and one funnel and painted black, so far as they could determine in the glare of the sun, which shone directly on her.

The distinguishing marks about the stranger noted by the officers were a lower and upper lookout on the foremast, as on a whaler, a large crane hanging just forward of the funnel at an angle of forty-five degrees, two similar cranes on the quarter deck aft, suitable for hoisting boats or submarines, and two cargo booms lowered amidship at the base of each mast.

Captain Barman said she had lifeboats swung at the davits, and, judging by her superstructure amidships, looked as if she might be a passenger vessel. From her movements he judged she had a speed of sixteen knots or more. No sign of guns could be seen anywhere on her decks, the officers of the Kroonland said, but there were plenty of places for ports along her upper deck, where guns might be mounted and screened by canvas curtains painted the same color as the hull.

News of Break Announced.

Two days later, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, the passengers received the news by wireless that diplomatic relations had been severed between the United States and Germany, and they felt doubly glad that they were nearing home.

That night, about 11:30 o'clock, those who had remained on deck got another shock when a warship without lights was reported to be right ahead and apparently steering the same course.

The Captain said that as his lights over the side were burning the British cruiser, which he considered the stranger to be, could see the Kroonland quite plainly. After an hour or so the warship veered round to the southward and was not seen again. From that time the voyage was uneventful. No lights were burned on Saturday night approaching the American coast, and Captain Barman declined to tell what course he steered the last twenty-four hours.

Among the passengers who witnessed the sinking of the Dutch freighter and saw the mysterious submersible craft and the raider on Feb. 5 were Mrs. M. S. Boyd, wife of Captain C. C. Boyd of the Royal Flying Corps; W. A. Marshall and E. Hope Norton of London, and Irving E. Slater of Buffalo.

Because the American liners St. Louis and St. Paul were in the berths at the foot of West Twenty-second Street the Kroonland could not dock until slack water at 1:30 instead of 10 o'clock. Mr. Kahn went down to Quarantine to meet his daughter on the Coast Guard cutter Hudson, which made a special trip for him from the Battery.

In addition to the 78 first cabin passengers the Kroonland brought 85 second and 23 in the steerage.

The Owego took a cargo of grain and provisions for Genoa, and the American sailed for Brazil ports. The Owego is a single-screw steamship of 2,612 gross tonnage, built at Buffalo in 1888, and is operated by the Continental Trading Company of 50 Broad Street. On her last voyage the freighter was shelled by a German submarine in the Mediterranean. She is commanded by Captain Hatfield, and has a crew of twenty-eight men, of whom about 40 per cent. are American citizens.

The Giuseppe Verdi, from Genoa, Naples, and Palermo, had 19 first, 224 second, and 1,689 steerage passengers, mostly Greeks, for Hoffman Island. The liner will dock at her pier in Jersey City this morning. She left Palermo on Jan. 26, and was clear of the Mediterranean before the new German edict went into force on Feb. 1.

Captain W. J. Roberts of the American liner New York sent a wireless message last night that he was expected to reach Quarantine at 7 o'clock this morning. The liner then would get to the pier at West Twenty-second Street about 10 o'clock.

SANK 35 SHIPS IN A DAY?

Berlin Hears New Record Was Established on Feb. 9.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—One German submarine in the North Sea has sunk five unknown British steamers of an aggregate of 14,000 tons, says the Overseas News Agency.

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the news agency adds, reports from The Hague that Feb. 9 was a record in the submarine warfare, as thirty-five vessels were sunk.

A dispatch from Christiania says that on Feb. 9 39,000 tons of shipping were destroyed by German submarines.

Reports from Lloyd's agency in London and other sources received here on Feb. 9 told of the sinking of six ships with a total tonnage of 10,425.

LINERS MAY MOUNT GOVERNMENT GUNS

Washington Weighs Question of Supplying Armament for American Ships.

SUITABLE CANNON STORED

St. Louis and St. Paul, for Which Owners Cannot Obtain Them, Still Held Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Administration has under consideration the question of supplying guns to the American Line to be utilized in arming its merchant passenger liners for defense against German submarine attack. The matter is being considered jointly by the State and Navy Departments and the White House. Late tonight no decision had been reached.

The matter is being considered from the viewpoint of broad general policy. It was learned that there was no basis for objection by the State Department to the furnishing of guns for these ships and that the Navy Department was perfectly willing to furnish the guns if the State Department and the President were willing.

The prospects tonight are understood rather to favor some action being taken in favor of supplying the guns, provided the American Line itself will find the gunners to man them.

The Government has in storage six-inch guns used on board two liners which were engaged as auxiliary cruisers during the war with Spain. These guns will fit the mountings on the American liners. They can be quickly supplied and easily mounted.

A report reached Washington tonight that Secretary Lansing had consented to the use of these guns on the present American liners, but that Secretary Daniels had refused his consent. Secretary Daniels said it was incorrect.

Whether these guns would be sold or only loaned to the company could not be ascertained. The opinion of the United States Government that it is proper for British vessels to carry guns furnished by the British Government is considered a precedent that may be followed by the United States Government.

It is understood that the United States does not consider it proper to furnish navy gunners, but American Line officials have stated they would have no difficulty in engaging retired navy gunners.

The sailing of the American liner St. Louis was canceled last week after several postponements owing to the lack of either guns or convoy. The owners endeavored to buy guns at various munitions plants, but found that the supply was contracted for by the Allies, and that only the Government could supply them.

MAIL REMOVED TO CEDRIC.

5,000 Sacks from the St. Louis Will Go Out Today.

Longshoremen were busy yesterday removing 5,000 sacks of mail from the American liner St. Louis to the White Star liner Cedric, which sails today for Liverpool with 18,000 tons of cargo and no passengers. The 3,300 tons of cargo of fruit, fresh meat and other foods on the St. Louis will remain there until the shippers have decided whether they wish to send their goods to Liverpool by the Lapland or the Cedric.

The American liner Kroonland, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, was made fast on the north side of Pier 60, opposite the St. Paul. When the New York arrives today there will be four of the company's steamships tied up in this port. This has never happened before in the quarter of a century the line has been in existence.

Several business men and bankers yesterday said it was a pity that the Post Office authorities had not sent the mail from the St. Louis on the Cunarder Carmania, which left for Liverpool on Sunday, Feb. 4, instead of keeping it for eight days in the hold of the American liner.

Twelve American business men, who had booked passage on the St. Louis and the St. Paul have transferred to the Lapland. They were compelled to go to England, they told the agents. Several others have booked in the first and second cabin of the Cedric.

The French liner Espagne could not get her coal in time to sail yesterday for Bordeaux and will leave at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with passengers and cargo.

V-69 LEAVES YMUIDEN.

Dutch Warships Escort the Damaged German Destroyer to Sea.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 12.—The German torpedo boat destroyer V-69 left Ymuiden, Holland, at 6:45 o'clock last evening, assisted by a German tug, says a Reuter dispatch from that port. The Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant and six Dutch torpedo boats escorted her through territorial waters. The V-69 at first steered south.

The German destroyer was badly battered in a fight with British destroyers in the North Sea late in January, but was allowed to put into port here for repair. Various repairs have been made since then. Large and small ships' boats were placed on board the destroyer yesterday.

BALFOUR THANKS AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The gratitude of Great Britain for the work undertaken by the United States in caring for British interests in Germany was conveyed to the State Department today in a dispatch from Ambassador Page in London, quoting Foreign Minister Balfour.

"Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain was no less grateful for America's kindness in undertaking the enormous work of caring for her interests in a hostile country than she was appreciative of the efficiency with which that work was carried out. The severance of relations with Germany forced the abandonment of this work."

CAPITAL SEES LITTLE IN NEW OVERTURE

Continued from Page 1.

general tenor of the arguments used is that the President expressly avoided anything resembling an ultimatum or any statement which could be regarded as a direct threat of war, and that, although he felt compelled to break off diplomatic relations because of his pledge to do so, there are still many openings through which war can be averted. It is being urged most strongly on the German press to use its influence with the Imperial Government to seek such an opening.

It is pointed out in these dispatches to Germany that the German position has been misunderstood in this country; that Germany should convey the information to the United States that it is not going to carry out absolutely unrestricted submarine warfare, and that care will be taken to put the blockade within the narrowest limits possible compatible with the absolute necessities of the German military plans. The greatest care is being urged that Germany sink no ships which she is not absolutely compelled to sink, and that no lives be sacrificed unless it is unavoidable.

If this can be done, the idea of the propagandists is that this country can be convinced that the "ruthless submarine warfare" is not as bad as was at first feared, that action on the part of this Government can be delayed, and an opening made for further parley as to the legal aspects of the German blockade. They have been particularly anxious to convey to Germany the bad impression which was created here by the attempt of the German note to restrict the number of sailings of American vessels to belligerent ports and the demand that such vessels be marked with a peculiar system of "barber-pole" striping.

The German press is apparently being systematically bombarded with dispatches of this tenor, and it is believed that in yesterday's informal effort by the German Government to reopen conversations on the conduct of the German blockade the fruit of the propaganda can be seen. There is every expectation that the leaders in the peace propaganda will now seize upon the German offer as an evidence that Germany wishes to avoid war, and that so long as she is willing to parley the Administration should not refuse at least to listen to her proposals before rejecting them outright.

Must Have Absolute Guarantees.

Nothing was forthcoming today from either the White House or the State Department as to the attitude of the Administration toward the German suggestion, but, from what is known of President Wilson's views, there seems little likelihood that he will listen to anything short of a complete abandonment of the position taken by the German Government on the U-boat blockade, and an absolute guarantee of the rights of American seamen and American shipping on the high seas. There is no doubt as to the President's sincere desire for peace, if it can possibly be maintained without the sacrifice of vital American rights and principles. There is every reason to believe that if Germany should sincerely yield the position she has taken in initiating unrestricted warfare, and offer full guarantees for the safety of American lives and ships, in accordance with the recognized rules of international law, he would be willing to listen to the German proposals for a renewal of negotiations.

From the position which this Government has taken, however, and the language which the President used in his address to Congress, there is no reason to believe that in resuming relations with Germany he would consent to a renewal of conversations on any less assurance. It is certain that this Government would not consent for a moment to listen to any suggestions made in apparent bad faith, or with a purpose simply to delay the action of this Government, while Germany actually continued unrestricted submarine warfare on the seas. There is, indeed, a belief in some circles here that a proposal of this kind from Germany would serve only to irritate the present critical situation.

There is a particularly strong undercurrent of protest against the action of any private American citizens attempting to communicate directly or indirectly with the German Government or people in order to inform them of the views of this nation. It is indignantly pointed out that the President is the spokesman for the nation at this time, and that he alone should be the one to communicate with the German nation as to the position the United States takes. Indeed, many persons regard it as a genuine peril to the nation's interests that dispatches should be sent abroad purporting to represent official views and implying that the sentiment of this nation is different in any sense from that expressed explicitly and publicly by the qualified official representatives of the American people.

Last week Senator Brandegee of Connecticut caused to be inserted in the Congressional Record a memorandum on the laws now on the statute books prohibiting correspondence with a foreign Government by a citizen of the United States or by an alien resident in this country. The penalty attached is a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than three years.

This provision, included in Section V. of the Federal Penal Code, is as follows:

"Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country, who, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign Government or the agents thereof for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such Government or any of its agents or subjects."

The news that only two ships were sunk by German submarines today aroused interest here tonight. It would cause little surprise to officials if the German Government should now seek to impress the United States with the idea that it was attempting as far as possible to keep faith in order to give added force to the informal move to renew conversations regarding the conduct of U-boat warfare.

There has been evidence in dispatches from Berlin that the German Government would like to have it believed that the United States had misconstrued its intentions with regard to the manner in which the sinkings would be carried out in the zone in which it intended to carry out its blockade. It is thought possible that until the Government will be Berlin Government to modify the attacks.

There is little belief here, however, that the lull will be more than temporary. The raids on shipping made the past week have left officials with little hope that Germany meant less than it declared, or that it would modify its unlimited warfare with a retraction of all pledges to the American Government.

Nothing to Discuss with Berlin.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The German proposal, delivered to the State Department yesterday, that means be discussed of preventing war, apparently has struck no responsive chord here. No official would indicate today whether a reply already had been given, but there was no disposition to deny that the proposal has been made or that the American Government regarded it as an effort on the part of Germany to befog the issue. It was made clear everywhere in Government circles that there was nothing to discuss unless Germany desired to stop abridging American rights and illegally menacing American life.

In connection with the German suggestion, special interest attached to cable dispatches announcing that Emperor William had called a conference, presumably to discuss the submarine campaign and the position of neutrals. It was suggested that out of the conference might come something more tangible than the mere oral suggestion that Germany would like to discuss means of preventing the addition of another nation to her long list of enemies.

What has been done so far is construed only as an attempt to place upon the United States the appearance of belligerency. Believing the chief purpose is to bewilder public opinion here and divide the country, the move is about as unwelcome here as if Mr. Gerard in Berlin had gone behind the German Government through the Spanish Ambassador, who represents the United States there, in an appeal to the German people, on a wholly incomplete issue.

Whether any sort of answer beyond a mere acknowledgment to the Swiss Minister, who presented the suggestion yesterday, will be made is uncertain. The matter rests entirely with President Wilson. Opinions differ, some believing it wiser to ignore the suggestion entirely. It is possible that a summary of the present submarine campaign, with a list of the sinkings without warning and the loss of lives, may be submitted as further evidence to the Swiss Minister and to other neutrals below Germany's course exceeds the bounds of law.

President Wilson has made practically no engagements for the coming week, and is keeping his time free for work on the submarine question, and on the legislative program still pending in Congress. He may be expected to pay at least one visit to the Capitol during the week, and to visit the State, War, and Navy Departments. Several weeks ago the President accepted an invitation to speak tomorrow night before a local citizens' organization, and it has been announced that he will not give his attention. Since the break with Germany, however, he has canceled speaking engagements, and he may decide not to keep this one.

GERARD DEFIANT TO GERMAN PRESSURE

Continued from Page 1.

ing that German ships were being seized and their crews were being interned in the United States, these dispatches being virtually the only news which the Government was receiving, no official communications from Count von Bernstorff having come since a time several days before the rupture of relations.

As soon as authoritative information was received in direct dispatches that the reports of the confiscation of ships and the internment of sailors were incorrect and that no obstacles were being placed in the way of Count von Bernstorff's departure under safe conduct, arrangements for the issuance of passports to the Ambassador and his suite proceeded with marked acceleration, and the Foreign Office official, who hitherto would speak only with vague indefiniteness of the probable date for the departure of the Ambassadorial train, ventured on more and more definite commitments regarding the completion of arrangements.

Had they been in possession of direct and authoritative information on the true status of affairs in America, officials declared repeatedly, instead of being forced to depend on alarmist press reports of extreme measures taken by the Washington administration, the German Government would have been in a far different position—far less concerned about the necessity of protecting its own interests in a situation which, as it turned out, had been incorrectly reported.

Much of the press reports received here, they asserted, they did not permit the German press to republish, fearing the effect on public opinion, and the first cabled advice, received by an American correspondent, explaining and clearing up the situation, and shown by him to the Foreign Office was conveyed to the German newspaper offices with celerity showing what importance the attached to it. [This was apparently a dispatch from THE TIMES to its Berlin correspondent, which, as he reported yesterday, was published in the German newspapers.]

No Hostility to Americans.

The Americans in Berlin and, so far as known, throughout Germany, have during the days of tension following the rupture of diplomatic relations been treated without hostility and even in most cases with marked courtesy. There have been no outbreaks of anti-American feeling or mob spirit, such as occurred occasionally at the outset of the war against the nationals of other hostile countries, and except for the uncertainty and alarm regarding eventualities in connection with their plans to depart from Germany Americans have had up to the present little cause for dissatisfaction as to their treatment by the German people as a whole.

The reiteration of this statement, made repeatedly in dispatches from Berlin, may be advisable now to reassure relatives and friends of Americans in the Teutonic empire and to correct any misconceptions on the subject.

American residents of Germany are, as before, free to move about the country and follow their customary pursuits, subjected to no hostile acts or causes of concern beyond delay in granting permission to depart from Germany. The issuance, in the ordinary way, of passport visés for departure, through the local police, has been suspended, however, and no American passport is good for passing the frontier unless specially stamped by the military authorities.

Although the official standpoint is that permission to leave will be granted in due course, and that the Government has no present intention of departing from the provisions of the treaty of 1799, or detaining or interning Americans in case of war, the delays in issuing these military authorizations have produced a feeling of apprehension among those Americans who wish to leave Germany now or in case of a breaking out of hostilities. The final attitude of the German Government, on the subject of detention, will undoubtedly be determined by that of the American Government on the same subject, and pending the receipt of definite information on that subject, the issuance of permission to Americans to leave Germany seems to be proceeding with some deliberation.

Borders Were Quickly Closed.

The first act of the German authorities after receiving news of the rupture of relations and the reports of the confiscation of ships and internment of civilians was to send orders to the frontier not to recognize the regular police visés upon American passports, but to require a special military visé, and to instruct the police to turn over all decision to the military authorities.

A few Americans, who completed the formalities for going abroad before the police stopped issuing visés, succeeded in getting across the frontier before the order was generally enforced. Others, reaching the frontier with viséd passports, were turned back, and today the German borders were virtually closed to Americans.

With the departure of the Embassy some of the non-official Americans began to trickle across the boundaries, and if it develops that no detentions will be enforced in America, there seems every reason to expect that the bars will be lowered and permission granted. Meantime, as has been said, the treatment of Americans by the German population is usually perfectly correct and unhostile.

Many Germans are expressing their opinion of the action of the American Government to their American acquaintances or even to strangers, but for the most part the population seem inclined rather to go out of their way to treat the Americans in their midst with more than normal consideration to assure them that there is no occasion for alarm or apprehension, and even to offer any services they can to assist their American friends and acquaintances in arranging their affairs for departure.

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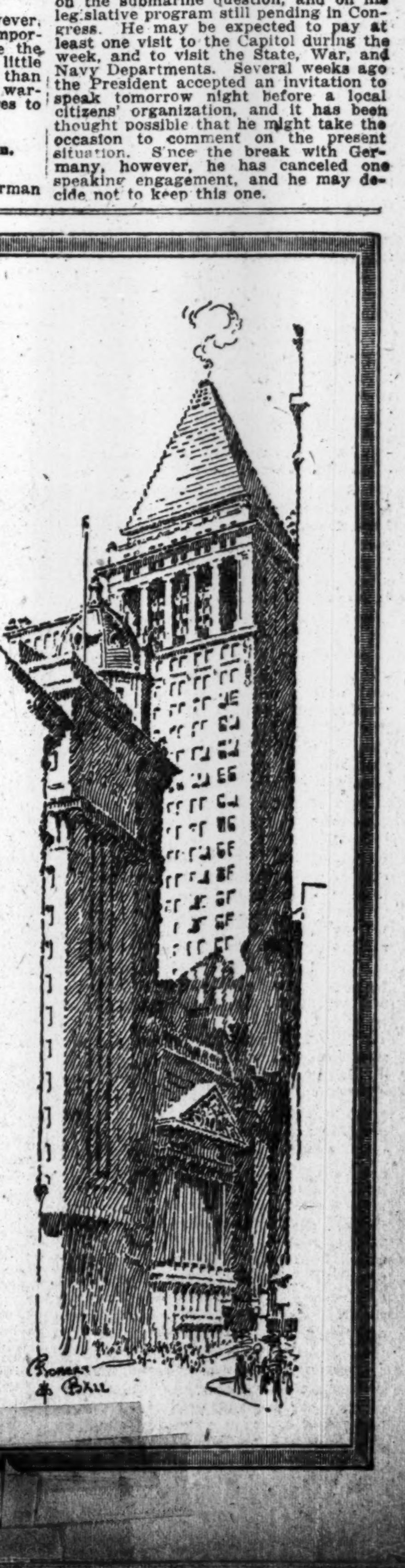

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GUARD AT AQUEDUCT SHOOTS AT TWO MEN

Strangers Carrying Suitcase Arrive in Auto and Ignore Command to Halt.

INVESTIGATION BY O'RYAN

Engineer Says, Even if Suitcase Contained Dynamite, Little Damage Could Have Been Done.

A National Guardsman on duty at East Pleasantville, N. Y., about thirty miles north of Manhattan, saw two men carrying a suitcase approach the Catskill aqueduct near the point where he was guarding at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and he ordered them to halt. They fled, and he fired two shots at them—the first shots fired by any of the guardsmen since they were called out more than a week ago to protect the city's water supply system, after the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The sentry was on duty near a large water meter at a point where the earth covering of the aqueduct forms a steep embankment beside the road, and where easy access may be had to the aqueduct itself.

When guard shifts were being changed the sentry saw a large automobile stop near the meter. Two men in heavy overcoats alighted and started up the embankment. When he first ordered them to halt they started in the opposite direction in a walk. The sentry shouted "Halt!" again, and they broke and ran. He ran after them, and when they ignored a third order to stop, fired his rifle. Apparently neither was hit, for they continued to run until they had rounded a little hill. As they were going around this the sentry fired again. He had heard the motor of the automobile starting up during the chase, and when he hurried back to find it, it, too, had disappeared.

An engineer who had worked on the aqueduct said last night that even if the men had intended to injure the aqueduct he thought it improbable that they could have done much damage with only a suitcase full of dynamite.

General O'Ryan, who made an automobile inspection of the line guarding the aqueduct and returned to the city late at night, said with reference to the incident at the meter:

"I have asked for an investigation and hope that it will be possible to get further details. I don't think the men were at any time near enough to the guard for him to see what they looked like."

General O'Ryan said that thus far there had been no arrests or trouble of any sort incident to the guarding of the aqueduct. During his automobile tour of the line his machine was stuck in a snowdrift for about fifteen minutes. He said that in some places the snow had drifted to a considerable depth along the line, making the sentry duty of the men a cold task, but he added that the men were all clothed warmly and were accepting the work cheerfully.

Captain A. B. Fry, Chief of Staff of the Naval Militia, announced last night that twenty militiamen, three petty officers and one junior officer, on duty to guard the piers of the Queensboro Bridge on Blackwell's Island would be removed soon, as additional lights had been placed at those points which made the guard unnecessary.

The Veteran Association of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia started a campaign yesterday to organize a reserve of ex-members of the battalion. Herbert L. Satterlee is President of the Veteran Association of the battalion.

A large force of men worked on Sunday to make the required excavations on Rockaway Point for gun emplacements, in the new fortifications of New York City. Shifting sand made the work difficult and slides frequently filled excavations as soon as they were dug.

The Alumni Society of the Clason Point Military Academy, in Westchester, resolved at a special meeting at the academy yesterday that, in case of war with Germany, the graduates would report to the academy for drill and equipment.

O'DONNELL NOT A CITIZEN.

Father of California Victims Admits He Never Was Naturalized.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Edward O'Donnell, husband of Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, who, with two of her children perished when the California was torpedoed by a German submarine, was found by the police here last night and taken to Captain Tate's office, where he said he had never taken out citizenship papers.

"I am not a citizen and have never voted," said O'Donnell, "but I was never more sorry of this fact than I am at present. I came to this country in 1890, when I was only 17 years old. At the time I made application for citizenship papers, but did not bother with them when I found out that I could not become a citizen immediately. After that I did not bother with the matter. Several times I thought about taking out papers and was advised to do so by my friends, but I never followed their advice. Now, if it is necessary, I will take out naturalization papers tomorrow in order to bring my one child back to this country."

HAIG'S TROOPS AGAIN PIERCE ANCRE LINE

British Capture "Strong System" on Three-quarter-Mile Front South of Serre.

MANY RAIDS ELSEWHERE

French Show Great Activity in the Air, Bombing Several Strategic Points.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—British troops last night captured German trenches on a front of more than three-quarters of a mile in the Somme line, constituting what is characterized as a "strong system," lying on the southern front of Serre Hill, just north of the Ancre. The official statement follows:

> Another highly successful local operation was carried out last night. A strong system of hostile trenches lying on the southern front of Serre Hill (north of Beaumont-Hamel) was attacked and captured on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. We captured 215 prisoners, a number considerably exceeding our casualties.
>
> We repulsed this morning by our fire an enemy attempt to approach our lines south of Sailly-Saillisel. We entered enemy trenches during the night in the neighborhood of Pys, southwest of La Bassée, northeast of Neuve Chapelle and south of Fauquissart. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy and his dugouts destroyed. A number of prisoners were secured.
>
> We effectively bombarded the enemy's positions today at a number of places along our front.
>
> Our airplanes carried out bombing operations with good results on Friday night and Saturday. One German machine was driven down in the air fighting.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office communication issued today gives the following account of operations on the western front:

> Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—West of Lille and on both sides of La Bassée Canal, as well as in the northern part of the Somme sector, there have been lively artillery duels.
>
> On the north bank of the Ancre the English attacked with strong forces northeast of Beaumont, on the south bank east of Grandcourt and north of Courcellette with minor detachments. On the road from Puisieux to Beaucourt they entered our trenches on a breadth of one company. At all other places they were repulsed, partly in hand-to-hand fighting.
>
> Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the left bank of the Meuse, as on the preceding day, there was increased firing from noontime, but without an attack being developed. In the Ailly Wood, southeast of St. Mihiel and on both sides of the Moselle French attacks were launched which were repulsed by our defensive fire and hand-to-hand fighting.
>
> Our flier squadrons have made attacks far behind the hostile front. Military and transportation establishments important to the enemy were bombed efficiently during the day and night.

A supplementary report issued tonight says:

> On Feb. 11 on both sides of the Ancre (Somme front) there was lively artillery and trench fighting. Otherwise nothing of importance occurred.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The War Office issued the following report this afternoon:

> In the Forest of Apremont we penetrated the enemy's lines and made nine prisoners, including three non-commissioned officers.
>
> In the Argonne and in Lorraine the Germans attempted surprise attacks, which failed under our infantry fire. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

The official communication issued tonight says:

> The artillery was moderately active along the whole front.
>
> An enemy airplane was brought down by our special guns in the neighborhood of Verdun. Bombs were dropped on Nancy and Pont St. Vincent without result yesterday and today in the course of numerous aerial combats two German machines fell in flames, one within the enemy lines and the other in our lines, the latter having been brought down by Lieutenant Deullin. This was the eleventh enemy machine destroyed by this pilot.
>
> Last night our air squadrons carried out new operations in Lorraine, on manufactories at Hauts Fourneaux, La Sarre, Hagondange, Esch and Mesières-Les-Metz. A fire broke out in the neighborhood of the Arnaville Station. The aviation ground at Colmar and the Port of Zeebrugge were likewise bombarded.

OUR AIRMEN ABROAD WOULD HUNT U-BOATS

Eager to Co-operate With American Torpedo Boats to Protect Our Shipping, Paris Hears.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The possibility of the appearance of American naval vessels in European waters to protect American shipping from submarines is discussed here, and it is pointed out that torpedo boats, destroyers, or other craft assigned to this task would require the co-operation of hydroaeroplanes as scouts to locate the underwater boats. The efficiency of this style of hunting submarines has been demonstrated.

One of the organizers of the Lafayette Corps of American aviators in the service of the French Army, according to The Paris Herald, has received many letters from volunteers in training in France offering their services in this work on condition that arrangements could be made with the French military authorities to assign them to that duty.

Dr. E. L. Gross of the American Ambulance Corps in Paris, has also received numerous telegrams from the United States from aviators at home on leave. The great service the French Army has done for the United States in training Americans and giving them experience in air scouting and fighting is pointed out by Dr. Gross, who adds that a corps of men has thus been furnished capable of undertaking the training of a great army of the air in case of need.

As an encouragement to volunteer aviators a committee of a flying corps organization makes a standing offer of the following prize: $500 to every man winning the War Cross, $1,000 to the recipient of the Military Medal, $1,500 to the man who receives the Cross of the Legion of Honor. An award of $250 extra will be made for each mention in dispatches.

AMERICANS SAVED FROM LOST LINERS

Continued from Page 1.

crew still clung, without exception, to their lifebelts and the various nautical paraphernalia, which made them an odd spectacle in the busy metropolitan station. Most of the survivors were unwilling to talk, displaying a disinclination to let their minds go back to the harrowing experience.

Frost Reports Mantola's Sinking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The State Department today received a cablegram from Wesley Frost, the American Consul General at Queenstown, Ireland, stating that the British steamer Mantola was sunk without warning with one American on board, and all members of the crew of 165 and 19 passengers were saved except 7 Lascars, who were drowned through mismanagement. The message from Consul Frost read:

"The British-India liner Mantola, 8,500 tons, London to Calcutta, with general cargo, crew of 165 and 19 passengers, was torpedoed without warning 85 miles southwest of Fastnet at 1:40 P. M., Feb. 8, in a moderately rough sea. One American on board, Ship Surgeon Earl Rice, 628 Salmon Street, Portland, Oregon. All crew and passengers saved except seven Lascars drowned, due to mismanagement. The submarine commenced shelling the Mantola when within 4,000 yards. Had approached to 300 yards, when Admiralty vessel hove in sight, causing submarines to submerge instantly. Survivors landed this morning. Mantola carried 4.7 gun, with two gunners on board."

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 11.—Dr. Earl Rice of Portland, surgeon aboard the torpedoed vessel Mantola, left Portland a year ago. He is a graduate of the University of Oregon Medical College. Dr. Rice not long ago was aboard another vessel that was torpedoed.

CAPTURE 665 ITALIANS IN NOCTURNAL RAIDS

Austrians Score on the Gorizia Front—Rome Reports Most Attacks Repulsed.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The capture of several hundred Italians and booty including ten machine guns as a result of nocturnal raids by Austrian troops is announced in the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters report of Feb. 10, which reads:

> Italian Front.—In the Gorizia district our troops in nocturnal enterprises entered several portions of enemy trenches, inflicted heavy sanguinary losses upon the Italians and captured fifteen officers and 650 men, ten machine guns, two mine throwers and much other war material.
>
> Detachments of infantry regiments Nos. 85 and 87 and territorial infantry from Lower Austria and Bukowina contributed notably to this success.

ROME, Feb. 11, (via London.)—An attack in considerable force was made on the Italian lines east of Gorizia on Friday night, the War Office announced today. The Austrians were repulsed at nearly all points, and such portions of the front lines as have not yet been reoccupied by the Italians have been held under heavy fire, it is asserted. The statement reads:

> There have been desultory artillery actions in the Trentino. Our batteries shelled enemy positions on Monte Creino and dispersed enemy supply columns on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio.
>
> On the Julian front the enemy artillery showed increased activity. In the area east of Gorizia on the night of Friday, after heavy artillery and trench mortar preparation, the enemy in considerable force attacked our positions on the western slopes of Santa Caterina, northwest of San Marco, and east of Vertoihizza, between Sober and the Gorizia-Dornberg railway. After heavy fighting the enemy was repulsed nearly everywhere. Some very small portions of our front line trenches which have not yet been reoccupied are kept under our heavy barrage fire. We captured more than seventy prisoners.
>
> In Albania two enemy reconnoitring seaplanes were brought down in the vicinity of Schlano. Four aviators and one machine were captured. The other machine sank.

SAYS AERIAL BOMBS DESTROY SUBMARINES

Royal Naval Reserve Officer Reports Great Execution Done by Aircraft and Destroyers.

According to a senior officer in the Royal Naval Reserve who arrived yesterday from London on his way to Halifax, there is no need for any anxiety regarding the increased activity of the German submarines in British territorial waters.

"The Admiralty has many methods," he continued, "of destroying and harassing the German undersea fighting machines. One of the most successful means is to drop bombs from airplanes or torpedo boat destroyers, which are fatal to the submarine if they explode within a radius of fifty feet, as the craft is either burst open by the shock or forced to come to the surface.

"The destroyers carry one of these bombs on each side aft, ready to be let go at a moment's notice. These vessels can steam from thirty to forty knots, and directly the commander sights the periscope of a submarine he goes for it at full speed and drops a bomb over the spot where the enemy craft has submerged. Many of them are caught or destroyed in this manner, but the Admiralty insists on keeping the number secret in order to keep the Germans guessing.

"The airplanes and dirigibles go out 150 to 200 miles from land and sweep over the surface of the waters like giant albatrosses searching for fish. Directly a submarine is sighted the aviator trys to drop a bomb on the craft, and sends signal ashore to let the men at the lookout stations know where it is.

"Big liners loaded with valuable cargo like the Adriatic depend a good deal on the navigating skill of the commander and the lookout of the men at the foretruck and the two junior officers and two Quartermasters on the bridge aft.

"The six-inch gun they carry aft has a range of eight miles and fires a shell weighing 100 pounds. It is manned by a crew of eleven Fleet Reserve men from the Royal Navy, who practice on the voyage and can hit a small cask at a mile or so range with ease.

"When a destroyer comes out to convoy a big liner loaded with supplies of all kinds her commander keeps ahead at high speed and crosses from one side of the bow to the other continually, to see that no submarines approach from either side of the bow. The safeguarding of the liner from amidships to the stern is done by the ship's company and the gun crew. Submarines do not like destroyers, and they do not often try to get within range of a 6-inch gun in the hands of competent gunners.

"Every port in the United Kingdom and France is protected by nets, which are opened only at certain hours each day to allow ships to pass in and out and are kept closed at night. There are also nets placed in all kinds of funny corners of the sea around the British Isles, and hundreds of patrol boats steam along the coast with long steel bars hung to a chain around the hull amidships, which would cut through the hull of a submarine as if it were paper.

"The number of ships sunk since the beginning of the new U-boat campaign is decreasing daily and will be much less when the masters of neutral vessels have learned to keep out of the way, like those of the steamships owned by belligerent nations."

PRESIDENT RESISTING TWO WAR FACTIONS

Ballington Booth Quotes Him as Saying: "One Is Pushing Me Into It, the Other Pulling."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 11.—General Ballington Booth asserted here today that President Wilson had said that he was going very slowly before he plunged the nation into war and that two forces were working on him.

"My daughter has been very close to the President recently in some work she has been doing," General Booth stated. "I do not know whether I should say this or not, but since his election seems to have been by the hand of God. I feel at this time we should all do everything we can to support him. I, for one, was among those who believed calamity would result if we did not support the whole Republican ticket. Now things are different, and from those who have talked with the President I know he is very tired of the forces which are pressing him.

"From a source I have no reason to doubt, President Wilson recently remarked, 'Two forces are at work upon me. Both are working for war. The one is pushing me into it, while the other is pulling me. I shall go very slowly, but if they really want war and there is no other alternative I shall use every means at my disposal to enforce the dignity of our rights.'

"Under such conditions it is our duty to uphold and strengthen the President, and, believing I know his attitude, I am optimistic in my view that we shall have no war unless there is graver provocation than there has yet been."

$200 Reward

For recovery or information leading to the recovery of IMPERIAL SILK SHIRTS stolen from ROGGEN BROS. & CO., 683 Broadway

WOUNDED PRISONER ACCUSES GERMANS

Subjected Him to Cruelty and Long-Continued Neglect, Private Cardy Says.

CITES DOCTOR'S TORTURES

Jumped on Weight Attached to Shattered Leg—Finally Obliged to Amputate the Limb.

L. D. Cardy of Port Arthur, Ontario, a private in the Canadian overseas forces, now crippled through the loss of a leg, has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES, through a well-known New Yorker, who vouches for him, a statement of his experiences as a wounded prisoner of war in Germany as follows:

On Sunday, April 25, 1915, the Germans had surrounded us, and about 6 P. M. I was hit in the leg by what I believe was a "dumdum." It split when it hit the bone and shattered the whole thigh. I managed to crawl to a ditch, where I must have slept about twenty-four hours.

On Tuesday about noon two Germans picked me up and laid me on the side of the ditch. There was running water in that ditch, so you can guess I was stiff with the cold. Toward dusk I was laid on a canvas, slung on a pole, and carried back of the lines to a dressing station. Here a splint was fixed to my leg and strapped to a stretcher. Then the British started to shell, and one shell hit the side of the building.

I was then carried over two or three lines of trenches and wire entanglements (there appeared to be no paths through) to a distributing centre, where, after a long wait till the morning, I was put on a train and sent to Ledgehem in Belgium, arriving there about midnight Wednesday, the 28th.

During all this time I had had nothing to eat, that is from Sunday until Thursday. The next morning the doctor and a student set the bone and put on a proper splint, but did not clean and dress the wound except to put a piece of cotton wool on to absorb the drainage. On the following day two officers visited me and questioned me as to the strength and positions of the Canadians. I guess Sam Hughes wished in his dreams for an army as big as I told those Germans he had.

It was about three or four days after that before I had a new dressing on my leg, then it was merely to change the cotton. A change of cotton every few days was all the doctoring I had for six weeks.

Grudged Him One Good Meal.

Just a little incident to show the difference in nature of the Saxons and Prussians. At one noon meal the Sister was going to give me meat to eat. Two Prussians who were in that ward thought I should not have it. A Saxon who had been a waiter in hotels in England was in the next bed to me. He sided with me and talked down those Prussians; so I got one good meal. But two days after I was shifted to another hospital.

A young doctor was in charge of this hospital, and he tried to heal my wound, though he wasn't very gentle when he had me on the table. Three pieces of bullet were taken out of my leg. While in this hospital I saw some of the gentlemanly acts the Germans keep specially for Belgium women.

After two weeks in this hospital I was taken back to the hospital I was in before, cased in plaster of paris from the waist down, and taken in an ambulance to Isegham for shipment to Germany. This was on June 21. I thought my troubles were over then. It was a false hope, though.

In the hospital where I was taken were about twenty English soldiers. It seemed almost homelike to get with a bunch I could talk with. But with every sweet there is sure to be a bitter, and it was so here. In charge of this ward was a German half-caste doctor. Cruelty was an art with him; five or six fellows died under his treatment. We envied those fellows their luck at that time, which will show you the unhappy state we lived in.

A little of what life was like under that fellow: The plaster was taken off me soon after I got to this place. That is not a pleasant sensation when a smashed leg is inside it. Then this "beast" got a pair of wire cutters (that is what they looked like), jabbed them into my leg and cut great lumps of bone out; not only once but several times a week. I was not the only fellow who suffered this; I watched this half-caste while he cut six pieces out of one fellow at one operation, and one of the pieces was as big as two of my fingers. The fellow brought it back with him for a souvenir.

Tortured by Half-caste Doctor.

Having so much bone taken from the leg caused it to shrink, so a weight was suspended from the leg, over a pulley on the bottom of the bed. Three or four of us were fixed this way, and several times I was pulled over the foot of the bed by this "being" jumping on the weight. I have had as many as five bricks soaked with water hanging to my leg at one time. One morning when the orderlies carried me to the stretcher the half-caste was smiling so I thought I'd never seen him look so happy.

"Have you pains?" he asked; I said, "No."

"Then I will not give you pains," he answered.

A needle-pointed syringe was the first instrument he used, trying to get matter from my leg. Things could not have been right, I guess, for one fellow masked me and others held my arms and legs while he slit my leg with a knife. The cut was six or eight inches long and down to the bone. No pretence was made to put me to sleep. In fact, I can only recollect two occasions when he drugged a man before operating.

About a week after this the hospital was visited by an officer who must have held a high rank, to judge by the gold braid he wore. One of the sisters in the ward spoke to him about us. The bandages were taken off a few "cases" for him to see; and the half-caste got fired out. I got in wrong for laughing at him.

Four of us were sent away to be "X-rayed," and a few days afterward I was carried into the operating room, where the big officer showed me the photoplate of my leg. He said, "Your leg must come off or you will die." Can you imagine what your thoughts would be if you were told to take your choice?

My leg was taken off next day, July 10, and for about a week I did not want to live, but I was looked after very well and began to pull around. It was three weeks or so after the operation that the nursing staff of the hospital was changed. The sister who looked after the row of beds I was in was a young girl who could speak excellent English. She was exceedingly good to the three of us who were still in hospital, (the others had been sent to the prison camp in Germany.) I asked this sister one day why she treated us so well. She said she had two brothers (officers) fighting, and perhaps they might get wounded and captured as we were; then she would like to think that they were being treated as she tried to treat us. That girl certainly treated us the best way possible for any one to have done.

On Oct. 1 I was sent to Germany to the prison hospital at Limburg, (Lahn,) near Frankfort. It was an awful journey, and finished up with a ride from the station to the camp in furniture removal vans, we lying on straw on the floor.

Where Casement Operated.

This camp was the one where Roger Casement tried to form his "Irish Brigade." There were about 3,000 Irish soldiers interned there, but they had not much love for him. I was not there at the time he was there, but I was told of him and what he did, or rather tried to do. During the Winter of 1914 (these fellows were captured during the retreat from Mons) these soldiers were kept in fields, with no shelter from rain and without blankets. The food given them was barely sufficient to keep them alive.

In the Spring Casement visited the camp, (huts had been built then,) but, not getting the attention he expected, starvation was tried again. Then the fellows tried to handle him, but the guards intervened. Altogether he got fifty-two recruits, if I remember right, and these were fellows of the kind who are generally classed "no good." Still, it must be remembered that starvation is a hard thing to fight against.

During the two months I was at Limburg there was never a day that I can say my hunger was satisfied. The Canadian Red Cross used to send two loaves of bread to our fellows in Germany every two weeks. Sometimes this bread would be a long time on its journey; eight weeks I've known it to be; the usual time for it was three weeks. Just what it was like by this time you can imagine. Believe me, I've laid in bed in the middle of the night and eaten as much as half a loaf and then put the rest away for fear I would be more hungry still next day.

A parcel of clothing came to me, too, from the Red Cross, but I was to be exchanged at that time and gave it to the other fellows. There were six or eight Canadian soldiers at Limburg, and they fed me all they could. I surely needed feeding; I was not strong enough to sit up in bed.

Prisoners in Germany need all the sympathy and every comfort it is possible to send them. They live about the most miserable life a man can live. The only news of the outside world and the way the war is progressing reaches them through fresh prisoners, and the man who is fighting knows less about the general run of the war than the man who can read the paper.

I shall never forget the reception we all got at Rosendale, the first Dutch town we arrived at on the exchange route. It was like a glimpse of heaven after such treatment as we were used to. Seventy-odd of us were exchanged. We were about the sorriest looking bunch that ever gathered together. We all had either legs, arms or eyes missing, or else were paralyzed or consumptives.

On Dec. 1 I left Limburg and arrived in London Dec. 7, 1915, to end some of the worst troubles that ever a fellow passed through.

If any ladies of the Red Cross read this, I would like them to know that the fellows in Germany greatly appreciate all that the ladies do to help them. I offer my gratitude for the many kindnesses they showed me.

PRIVATE L. D. CARDY,
Eighth Battalion.
Port Arthur, Ontario.

Telephone Gramercy 3100

Service—

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THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

ARRESTS FOR PLOTTING REPUBLIC IN RUSSIA

Eleven Members of a Petrograd Workmen's Group Imprisoned—Four Others Seized.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11, (via London.)—Eleven members of the workmen's group of the Central Military and Industrial Committee of Petrograd have been arrested, charged with belonging to revolutionary parties and fomenting a labor movement with the ultimate aim of transforming Russia into a Social Democratic republic. This official announcement was made today.

Four other persons have been placed under arrest. It is alleged that they constitute a group whose object is to organize demonstrations with the intention of committing excesses.

NAVAL BATTLE OFF BRAZIL.

Wreckage of Ship Washed Ashore—Raider Probably Engaged.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Feb. 11.—During the last few days a considerable amount of wreckage has been washed ashore on the coast near the mouth of the Parnahyba. The wreckage includes wireless apparatus, a tin box containing a small quantity of cylinders filled with an explosive substance, planks, and cans of provisions.

There have been recent reports from Pernambuco of firing heard at sea off the Brazilian coast, as if a naval engagement were in progress.

CHINA'S NOTE MAY BE PRELUDE TO WAR

Continued from Page 1.

by the advice of Dr. George Ernest Morrison, former Pekin correspondent of The London Times and now adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. Moore, basing his opinions upon his experience in covering three Chinese revolutions, his intimacy with Dr. Morrison, and his frequent conversations with Japanese in high places, illustrated by his success in 1915 in sending to the United States the text of Japan's secret demands upon China, thus summed up the probable advantages and disadvantages of a Chinese declaration of war against Germany, such as he believes is imminent:

China would gain:

Instant cessation of the payment of annual installments to Germany of the Boxer uprising indemnity.

A voice at the peace council of the belligerents under conditions that might enable her to enforce her rights against the aggression of Japan.

The restoration, in all probability, to Chinese dominion of Tsing-Tao and the trans-Siberian railway penetrating the great northern province of Shantung, seized from Germany by Japan.

The friendship and protection of her allies, who might well include the United States, according to the present outlook.

China might lose:

The power to speak for herself, since she might have to agree in advance, as "diplomatic compensation" to Japan for permission to enter the war, to allow Japan to represent her at the eventual peace conference.

The control over her own army which she has insisted upon so strenuously, since she would be forced to allow Japan to equip, arm, and train her soldiers.

"The Chinese Government was amazed when Dr. Morrison first thought out and proposed to them the idea of China's declaring war on Germany," Mr. Moore said. "The people naturally were aligned pretty solidly in the camp hostile to Japan, and even Chinese statesmen failed to see at first the advantages to be derived from fighting Germany.

"It must be remembered that the Chinese Government at that time, just after the war started, was greatly disorganized as a result of the revolutions immediately preceding. Their tax system had practically gone out of business. The late President Yuan Shih-kai's trouble all was caused by Europe's refusal to lend money. Previously China had kept going by loans from the quintuple foreign group and Japan. In this crisis the authorities were most anxious to preserve whatever funds remained in the Treasury. The Germans, on the other hand, beset by the huge expenses of their military campaigns, were just as anxious to get every last cent of the money due them as indemnity. Up to this time all the powers to whom China was paying for the Boxer trouble had been collecting out of the customs revenue of the country.

Dr. Morrison's Arguments.

"It was just at this crisis that Dr. Morrison pointed out to the Chinese President that a break with Germany would result in the instant cessation of this annual payment and the consequent diversion of funds to internal relief. Even more important did Dr. Morrison consider the fact that if China joined the Allies she would have a seat at the peace conference table and a voice there when Far Eastern questions came up for settlement. Otherwise Japan, already having seized Tsing-tao from Germany and having wrested away control of the railway into the interior of Shantung, would be in position to dictate what would have to be done with that enormous territory, and the direction of her voice was in little doubt since she was in physical possession.

"President Yuan Shih-kai was made to realize that while China's military power would be insufficient to oust the Japanese, she would be able to bring to bear her diplomatic power, reinforced by the sympathies of all the allied powers, maybe of the United States, and perhaps even of Germany, since Germany obviously would rather see Tsing-tao in possession of China than occupied by Japan, who had taken it away from her.

"So China, after due deliberation, actually decided, almost at the beginning, to enter the war. But as soon as Japan heard of that intention she brought such tremendous diplomatic pressure upon her weaker neighbor—a pressure she was able to reinforce by the fact that she still had troops in China—that she was able to force the new republic to abandon for the time her intention of fighting the Teutonic group.

"Last Summer, while I was in Peking, I paid many visits to Dr. Morrison and we took a number of walks together, during which he disclosed to me that he was still seriously concerned with the advantages he believed the Chinese Government could derive from striking a blow at Germany in concert with the Allies. He insisted that the plan was not hopeless, and several times asserted his confidence that Japanese consent might be gained if he could but explain himself to Japanese statesmen just what his war plan embraced. Shortly afterward he departed for Japan on a 'vacation,' during which he met many men of great influence in the Japanese Empire.

"It must have been at that time, or just subsequently, that the Japanese were made to see that for them to permit China to align herself with the anti-German States might not be so much to the disadvantage of the Flowery Kingdom as at first appeared.

"At any rate, it was just three weeks ago that an authoritative cablegram reached this country from Tokio in which it was set forth that Japan actually was trying to persuade China to take the plunge into war. That, it should be remembered, was before the German U-boat note had reached the United States or any of the neutrals.

"Two years ago Hioki, then Japanese Minister to China and the source through which the secret demands upon her were conveyed from Tokio, told me in private conversation that Japan was determined to hold the dominant position in the Far East by the time the war was over, and that she would use the opportunity of the war itself to that end. The long duration of the war has caused Russia and France, as well as Great Britain, to let down, one after another, the barriers which they had tried so hard for years to maintain against Japanese aggression in China. Of course, the position of Russia now, being so entirely dependent upon the Japanese, puts the whole camp of the Allies more or less at the mercy of Japan in the Far East."

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Various Sizes and Shapes

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BRAZILIANS DIVIDED ON NOTE TO GERMANY

Majority of Rio Janeiro Papers Criticise Government for Not Making Protest Stronger.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 11.—The Brazilian reply to the German note announcing the new submarine campaign has not met with unanimous approval by the press, the wish being expressed by some of the newspapers that it had been more decisive in tone.

Of the morning newspapers one section applauds the note without reserve, finding it firm and energetic, and safeguarding the national honor and dignity, to this class belonging the Gazeta de Noticias, the Jornal do Brazil and O Paiz. The other section finds that the note does not come up to expectations, does not meet the situation and leaves doubts as to the frankly illegal character of the violation of international conventions by the submarine blockade.

The Correio de Manha, which has the largest morning circulation, says the essential point at this moment "is not so much to safeguard our future liberty of action as to address a solemn protest against the innovation of a submarine blockade and to register our firm determination not to consent by our silence to a violation of international law which injures so profoundly the interests of all civilized peoples." The Correio de Manha believes, in short, that it would have been preferable if the Brazilian Chancellery had followed the energetic course of the United States.

The newspaper Razon frankly attacks the note, likewise expressing belief that Brazil should have imitated the action of the United States.

The newspaper A Noticia is the only afternoon journal which applauds the terms of the note, declaring that the Brazilian Government, without wishing to depart rfom the principles of exemplary neutrality, does not hesitate to make a frank protest without reserve against the German blockade, set forth its monstrosity and condemn it.

The Rua says the general impression caused by the reply cannot be a good one. It declares that more energy in the protest would have been more in accord with the diplomatic traditions of Brazil. The public impression would be different, it remarks, and would not continue to place upon Dr. Lauro Muller, the Foreign Minister, "the terrible doubt of Brazilians as to the predominance of his Germanism over his nationality."

The newspaper A Noite carries an interview with Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Minister to Argentina, in which the reply is bitingly criticised. The note, he says, will produce laughter in Wilhelmstrasse.

The rich, red box with monogram of gold—

—PALL MALL—

A Shilling in London,
A Quarter Here

PROTEST OF SWITZERLAND.

Note to Germany Says Both Sides Have Violated International Law.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Swiss Federal Council, in its reply to the German note on the new submarine campaign, enters an energetic protest against the announced blockade, and reserves all the rights of Switzerland as a neutral, according to the Havas News Agency's Berne correspondent. It expresses confidence, however, that the German Government will take all necessary measures to assure the protection of Swiss interests.

After referring to the German Government's communication upon the augmentation of maritime warfare, the Council declares that "the Imperial Government cannot fail to recognize that the measures announced by this memoire constitute an attack upon the right of peaceful commerce which in conformity with the principles of international law belongs to Switzerland, in its character as a neutral State. In fact, the blockade of nearly all ports susceptible of being utilized by Switzerland presents a serious danger in the matter of our provisionment in food products and in raw materials as well as with respect to our exportations over the sea.

"Even if by friendly agreement with the French Government the utilization of the Port of Cette, exempted from the blockade, is rendered possible, maritime transport would be restrained to a degree which would cause sensible injury to our national economy.

"The maritime blockade by the Government of the German Empire follows a series of measures taken during the war by both parties of belligerents in opposition to the law of nations and international agreement, by which our liberty of action in economic matters is already restricted and against which we have vainly raised our voice.

"In such circumstances this blockade is all the more pressing and more weighty with consequences. The Federal Council sees itself, therefore, obliged to protest energetically and to make all reservations against the blockade announced by the Imperial Government and against its realization so far as it violates the rights of neutrals recognized by the general principles of international law, in particular where the effective application of the blockade appears incomplete.

"The Federal Council gives notice in advance of all legal reservations if it happens that the means put into effect by Germany and her allies are applied to the destruction of Swiss interests or property. The Federal Council, however, does not doubt that the Government of the empire will do all that is necessary to assure in the measure possible the security of Swiss interests and spare the painful consequences which could arise from the blockade for the economic life of the Swiss."

The same note, adds the correspondent, has been addressed to the Government of Austria-Hungary.

Greece's Reply to the President.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The reply of Greece to the invitation of the United States to join it in its attitude toward Germany has been handed to the American Minister at Athens, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at the Greek capital telegraphs.

The reply, he states, affirms the sympathy of Greece with every effort to accelerate peace and her approval of every effort to maintain freedom of navigation for the world's shipping, adding that Greece has already drawn Germany's attention to the grave consequences of the proposed submarine blockade.

In view of present conditions, however, the dispatch states, Greece explains that she is not in a position to contemplate concerted action for the protection of the national shipping.

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Pick your fabric from hundreds of strictly Custom Suitings, all new. Have it cut in any style you wish. Get my personal attention, body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style, exactly as though you were paying full price. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

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18 Years On This Corner

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Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from $45, $40, $38, $35, $33, $30 and $28

Now $23

¶ Woolens are abnormally high, and an increase in the cost of clothing is inevitable. Therefore these reductions are the more important. Each suit has been tailored this season by the Saks tailoring organization, the models are the very newest, and the variety of fabrics and colorings affords unusual latitude for selection.

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Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

NEW YORK PACIFISTS TO INVADE CAPITAL

100 Leave on Special Train to March in Lincoln Day Peace Demonstration.

HOPE TO SEE WILSON

Mrs. Henry Villard Criticises Suffragists Who Seem to Favor War.

One hundred delegates of the Emergency Peace Federation, led by Mrs. Henry Villard, left the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 o'clock this morning on a special train for Washington, where they will lead a Lincoln's Birthday pacifist demonstration, which will represent, they assert, more than 2,000,000 American citizens. Some went to the station in limousines, but more went on foot, for in the delegation were persons from all walks of life.

Before leaving officers of the federation said that there would be in the pacifist demonstration delegations from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, and many other cities. The leaders expect to have a conference with President Wilson.

The New York delegation organized at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night where a mass meeting was held. There were many speeches from the pulpit and from the floor. They ranged in intensity from those that would not have any fight under any consideration to those who thought that President Wilson was enough of a pacifist to have the war situation left in his hands, with full assurance of protection to the interests of humanity. The following resolution was put forward as the platform of the federation to be urged at Washington:

> The President has declared that "We earnestly desire to remain at peace." We believe that in so speaking he voices the sentiments of the mass of the American people; the steadfast endeavor to procure a right settlement of all international difficulties by peaceful means is the highest patriotism.
>
> The Emergency Peace Federation is supporting the peace policy of President Wilson, and offers to him and to the country any help that it can give to keep us out of war. Its program is:
>
> 1. To urge our Government to defer settlement of any international conflicts affecting America until the present war is over.
> 2. To keep Americans out of the danger zone.
> 3. To consult the people by referendum before declaring war.

Criticism of the action of the suffrage leaders in pledging to State and National Government the aid of suffragists in time of war was voiced by Mrs. Villard.

"I am deeply grieved," she said, "and inexpressibly shocked at the stand taken by the officers of the Woman Suffrage Party. They have dared to declare that not only are they in favor of war, but have included in that statement all the members of the party, without the latter's consent. If they had followed the example of the pioneers of the movement, such as Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Abby Kelly Foster, and others, they would be a mighty force for 'Peace on earth and good will to man' at this momentous crisis in the history of the world. Can we, in view of all this, say that women are more spiritual than men?"

The following message was received from Jane Addams, who sent word that she was too ill to attempt the trip to Washington:

"I do wish that I might be with you in Washington on Monday. I am most heartily in favor of the referendum on war. It seems to be our best hope. I am exceedingly glad of the formation of the Emergency Peace Federation. It can move quickly and effectively."

At the close of the mass meeting resolutions were adopted which said in part:

"That we hereby express our earnest support of the President of the United States in his steadfast effort to secure by peaceful methods a right settlement of international conflicts, not alone between the United States and Germany, but among our European brothers in their fraternal strife. And we declare that we hold war in abhorrence, not only because of its menace to the painfully won liberties of the individual, the suffering which war brings upon the families of small means, which comprise the majority of our population, and the cost in blood and treasure, but mainly because we recognize war, which is the legalized killing of human beings for political ends, to be one of the supreme crimes against humanity."

Professor David A. Muzzey of the Department of History of Columbia University took the stand that the United States should not wage war under any circumstances except for self-defense.

"Before going to war, would I wait until they sank seven ships?" he asked. "Yes; I would wait until they had sunk seventy times seven and then I wouldn't go to war."

"Should we wait until the Kaiser's subalterns insulted us?" he asked.

"Yes," he announced himself, "I would wait until they had insulted us, until they were sick of insulting us. They can't insult the American people. The American people are the only ones who can insult themselves.

"I would let nothing short of actual attack move us to raise the hand of force. We are able to withstand insults and scorn. It is more to maintain our ideals in the face of insults than to acknowledge insults. It is because we love humanity that we love peace. Not since Washington and Lincoln has a President of the United States had to face the responsibilities which rest upon President Wilson, and we can thank the Gods that we have such a man in the White House."

Professor Harry A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York said:

"Thank God Woodrow Wilson is President. He is the greatest man in America and he is standing for peace. Nothing short of actual invasion should cause us to go to war. We are playing the game of the future. We are thinking of the next century and the centuries after that. We need not bother what the war-mad people of Europe think about us."

One man insisted that every man who was willing to declare that in time of war he wouldn't fight, even under enlistment, should stand up to be seen. Several sprang to their feet, but the Chairman refused to put the motion on the ground that it was out of order. An Englishman, who said he had escaped from prison, declared that of 25,000 men in England who has sworn not to go to war under enlistment all but 5,000 had "backed down." Those 5,000, he said, were in prison.

Those who went to Washington were: Mrs. Ernest Lillienthal, Mrs. August Rosenberg, Miss Blanche Watson, Zoe Beckley, Joseph Collomb, May Wright Seawall, Josephine Campbell Nixon, Theresa Malkiel, Isadore Epstein, Isadore Bushbinder, Joseph Cannon, Mrs. Joseph Cannon, Elizabeth Freeman, Winter Russell, Mrs. Winter Russell, Edward Cassidy, Henry Werner, Sol Schwarz, Jules Clement, Harry Eltzer, Harry Zimcal, Lella Faye Secor, Maude F. Lubitz, Edward Bernsheim, Wayne U. Meyers, John Gover, James W. Donahy, Ralph Cheney, Eleanor Parker, Jessie Hughan, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Charlotte Schwenker, Mary White Ovington, Professor Harry Overstreet, Alice K. Freltitzer, Eleanor B. Taylor, Benjamin C. Marsh, Alfred J. Boulton, Mrs. Raymond Bristol, Miss Marchland, James Waldo Fawcett, the Rev. W. L. Fink, Carl Brannon, Dr. Harry Laidler, Morris Paul, Julius Goeber, M. H. Danish, Professor Emily Greene Balch, Joseph Cohen, F. S. Florence, Leonora O'Riley, Mrs. Goldsmith, Chester M. Wright, Sylvan L. Stix, Mrs. Stix, C. L. Riley, Mrs. C. L. Riley, A. B. Jones, Mrs. A. B. Jones, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, William G. Rabul, Charles F. Philip, W. E. Williams, Miss Elliot, W. J. Durant, Mrs. W. J. Durant, William Haupt, Miss Hanks, Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Jr., Raymond Bristol, A. E. Newmann, E. E. Beggs, M. D. Peckham, B. Frank Grunig, Gertrude Folker, H. Scott Franton, and Walter Bowerman.

The train will reach Washington at 7:10 o'clock. The New York delegates will have breakfast in the Continental Hotel, after which all the delegates will gather and march to the Capitol. At 11 o'clock a meeting of college men will be held to frame a campaign to prove to the country that the majority of college and university students in America are pacifists. In the afternoon the leaders of the pacifists hope to see President Wilson, the main body staying at the Capitol to interview Congressmen and Senators.

There will be a mass meeting tonight in Washington at which W. J. Bryan is expected to speak, after which the special train will return to New York.

JEWISH WORKMEN FOR PEACE.

National Committee on Their Rights Adopts Anti-War Appeal to Wilson.

The National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, in convention in the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, went on record yesterday as opposed to this country becoming involved in the European war. There were in attendance 453 delegates from all parts of the country. By a vote of 141 to 127, this resolution was adopted and will today be taken to Washington by a committee of two:

"The Workmen's Convention on Jewish Rights, representing half a million organized workers in the United States, reaffirm our loyalty to the country of our choice. We know the misery and suffering of our brothers and sisters in all the warring countries, and that they look to the United States to end this disastrous war. Recognizing the grave situation that now confronts the American people because of the severance of diplomatic relations with the European powers, and remembering that the policy of the American people always has been to be at peace with all peoples of the world, and that you, as head of the American people, have acted in conformity with that policy, we urge your Excellency to keep us out of participation in the world war."

Before the vote there was a heated discussion, and the Chairman had difficulty in keeping order.

M. Olgin, one of the speakers at the morning session, told of conditions among Jews in Russia, Galicia, and in German occupied Poland. He said the Jewish people had gained little in liberty and civil rights as a result of the war.

The convention decided to hold a nation-wide tag day on Feb. 22 to raise funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers. The last million dollars, it was announced, had already been distributed in Russia, Poland, Galicia, and Palestine by the Joint Distribution Committee.

Plans to aid their coreligionists in reaching this country will be developed by a committee specially appointed for that purpose.

The convention will continue today, starting at 10 o'clock.

VOTE TO OUST SOLDIERS.

County Socialists Uphold the Action of National Organization.

The New York County organization of the Socialist Party voted at a meeting in Pythian Hall, Madison Avenue and 125th Street, yesterday afternoon, that if war came the enlistment of any Socialist in the army or navy would be considered a resignation from the party. It was voted that it would not mean expulsion for a Socialist to join the Red Cross.

The action yesterday was an affirmation of the action of the national Socialist organization. The Chairman was Morris Braun, of the Cigar Makers' Union. Among the speakers were Morris Hillquit, Julius Gerber, and Algernon Lee.

Next Sunday the Socialists will hold a meeting to consider what will be their policy if conscription laws should be passed in America.

COOPER UNION PEACE VOTE.

People's Institute Adopts Resolution Demanding Referendum on War.

Several thousand men and women at the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night passed a resolution calling on Congress to take all necessary time and to make every possible effort to avoid entering the European war "at the eleventh hour," and demanding that before Congress take action involving the nation in an international struggle the questions at issue be put before the people of the country in a direct referendum. The resolution was identical with that introduced at more than twenty open forums in the city last night, and was adopted by a show of hands with little opposition.

Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., speaking on the subject "Not Socialism, but Social Reform," said he did not see why it would not be possible to get up "quite a tidy little war," even in a socialistic world. He assailed socialism.

Lady Aberdeen Addresses Boys.

Lady Aberdeen addressed the Newmann School for Boys in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday, on "Old Ireland and New Dublin," making a plea for home rule in which she was seconded by Lord Aberdeen, who accompanied her. She told of her life in Ireland since 1886, calling it the land of martyrs, telling how she kept always with her an image of St. Patrick, and reviewing, with the aid of screen pictures, the constructive development of Dublin in recent times.

SAYS NATION NEEDS COALITION CABINET

The Rev. E. S. Young Urges President Wilson to Do What Lincoln Did.

RABBI WISE'S PEACE PLAN

Makes Appeal to German-Americans to Work for the Overthrow of World's Prussianism.

The Rev. Edward S. Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church said from the pulpit yesterday what some other thinkers have recently said—that President Wilson should give to the country, as Abraham Lincoln did, the advantages of a coalition Cabinet. Notable among those who have made such a suggestion is Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, who contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE yesterday an article in which he suggested, besides the coalition Cabinet of Lincoln, one in which the army should be in the hands of a military man and the navy controlled by an efficient Admiral or a big steamship man. The Rev. Mr. Young in his sermon said:

"What would Lincoln do in this national crisis? Judging by what he did, he would exercise the almost infinite patience President Wilson has shown, and once he announced a decision would enforce it vigorously to the end. He would form a coalition Cabinet of the strongest men of all parties, as he tried to do when he made his personal opponent, Stanton, Secretary of War, and offered a portfolio to Graham of North Carolina.

Would Have Been Hated.

"He would be hated and fiercely criticised and his mighty loving heart would have a hard time winning sympathetic response in some quarters, but the majority sentiment of the nation would be with him more and more. Why not act now on the theory that we have in the White House one equally eager to gather the wisdom of the many and send him by every likely channel our suggestions, our criticisms, and the assurance of our loyalty, prayers, and readiness to serve?"

"If the argument that war is necessarily murder is true," he said, "then Washington was a murderer and Lincoln was too. Sometimes war is murder, sometimes it is not. If a burglar came into your house at night and killed your wife, that would be murder, but, if you reached him first with a bullet, that would be manhood." The preacher recommended to the American people the spirit of Lincoln, who refused to compromise with wrong and plunged the country into one of the bloodiest wars in history, rather than suffer a great wrong to be perpetrated.

Unite Against Hohenzollerns.

An appeal to German-Americans to unite to influence Germans to overthrew Hohenzollern Prussianism was made yesterday by Dr. Stephen S. Wise in discussing "Ought There to be Peace or War?" at the morning services of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall. Rabbi Wise highly commended President Wilson for his diplomacy, but unreservedly condemned universal military training as an attempt to Prussianize the United States.

"Only the bully and the coward without, and the insane militarist within, will accuse either our Government or our people of being afraid to go to war," he said. "Though we have technically every excuse for going to war, we are resolved as a people that we shall not go to war, and least of all shall we be driven into war by the Governmental action of a people temporarily drunk with blood lust, and obsessed by a very mania for self-glorification. The American Republic will not bow down before the superman or the supernation, but self-reverently does it scorn to engage in a war with a people reft for a time of the power of self-control, of sanity and self-repsect.

"There is now, however, but two ways of fighting Prussia. The one is by being like Prussia—that is, to take up arms against Prussia—and the other is to refuse to be Prussianized into war. If men say there is no danger of this nation being Prussianized, I ask what of the plans looking to universal military service? These have, alas, been fathered in the last few days of hysteria by a former President of the United States, and it brings militarism down to the level of the school and the kindergarten.

"I would, for my part, war against Prussianism in this land, first by arousing German-born Americans to a lifelong enlistment in the war making for the overthrow of Prussianism in the Old World, and next in the New World, which is our own land. The Americans of German birth and German descent in this land, more particularly those who have been inclined to sympathize with the cause of the Central Powers, have it within their grasp at this time to render a great service to the cause of peace. They should send a message to the German people by that company of German officials soon to return to their own land, and through every other channel, to the effect that if war comes it will be because the German people failed in this critical hour to avert war."

Still Hope for Peace.

While declaring in favor of compulsory military service and against a pacifism which prefers dishonor and enslavement to war, Rabbi Samuel Schulman said yesterday in his sermon at the Temple Beth-El that there was still hope for a peaceful and honorable settlement with Germany.

"The President's act in severing diplomatic relations with a great power," he said, "has been a powerful call to the national sentiment of America. That call has brought forth on all sides the expression of a noble and willing offering of the American people, lead where the President may."

In advocating compulsory military service, Dr. Schulman said that a failure to provide sufficient force for the defense of the country was equivalent to making the nation dependent for its existence on the good-will and generosity of stronger countries, and making the future existence of the United States a gamble on its ability to please all other powers. Nevertheless, he opposed war against Germany on any provocation which she has offered so far, and said:

"Are we justified in taking a step from which no one can foresee the consequences in loss of life, in suffering, and, above all, in the radical change of our policies, in order to prove to the world that we will enforce passage for our trade and the privilege of those who wish to travel in dangerous zones?"

WILSON'S DAYS OF SILENCE.

Rev. Dr. Keigwin Says "President Was Seeking Wisdom from God."

In his sermon yesterday morning in the West End Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. A. E. Keigwin said:

"If there ever was a time when this nation should be on its knees it is now. Do you remember that after the sending of that important note to Germany the President retired to the White House and was not seen for two days? I believe that when the historian writes of this period those two days of silence will stand out as the days the President was seeking wisdom and guidance from God. Lincoln was of the same type, and he showed this by his reply, 'I do not know anything about God being with us, but I am fearfully interested to know if we are with God.'

"Because President Wilson is for peace and is forbearing he is the most maligned man in the country today. What will Wilson do in case of need? Have no fear as to what President Wilson will do. If nothing else, you have but to look at that determined jaw."

CHARITIES UNITING JEWS.

Jacob H. Schiff Speaks of the Benefits of Federation.

Jacob H. Schiff, who addressed the members of the Hebrew Free Loan Society at 108 Second Avenue yesterday afternoon praised the idea of federating Jewish charities and philanthropy, as he said it would become a powerful force in unifying Jewry. The annual report of Julius J. Dukas, President of the society, showed that during 1916 more than $700,000 had been loaned to needy Jews, and that two branches had to be opened, one in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, and the other to accommodate the increasing demands of the Bronx.

It was announced that Mr. Schiff had paid the mortgage on the society's building and that Adolph Lewisohn had paid for remodeling it.

"When I first was asked to assist this society," said Mr. Schiff, "I felt it was the one society in this city which deserved my support as it endeavors to maintain the dignity of those who come to it for aid.

"There are, of course, those among us who at the present time prefer wrangling to unity. This difficulty it is to be hoped will disappear. Some of you may have read in one of the Jewish newspapers, in an article on the occasion of my birthday, a remark reproaching me for preaching unity of Jews. It was said that it was but natural that a man in the evening of his life should desire peace and tranquillity. But I feel, on the other hand, that I am growing younger with experience and will do my duty by my country and my people until the last day upon which God gives me breath."

President Dukas said the free loan plan had been taken up in other cities since the first office was formed here. The confidence of the society in those who come to borrow, he added, had seldom been misplaced, in fact, losses by failure to repay loans amounted to one-half of 1 per cent. The society entered the federation with 7,058 members, he said. Others who spoke were Adolph Lewisohn, the Rev. Dr. Louis Zinsler, Edward Guckenheimer, and the Rev. Moses Hyanson.

POLICE AT FORUM MEETING.

Precautions Against Violence Among Brownsville Pacifists.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Evening Post, stopped last night in the midst of his speech against universal military service before the Brownsville Civic Forum in Public School 84 to ask the policemen in his audience to stand so that he might see them. The audience, misunderstanding, stood, but the policemen did not. Mr. Villard had been informed that Inspector McElery, Captain Isaac Frank, and a man in plain clothes to take stenographic notes were in the audience. He asked if it was the intention of the police to interfere with freedom of speech. At the close of the meeting Mr. Villard was informed by Inspector McElery that the presence of the police was merely precautionary in view of disturbances in the past.

Mr. Villard said that the bill for universal military training was a good imitation of the Prussian method of Government. Similar methods in Germany, he said, had brought great suffering to the youth of that country. On an average one young man a day, he said, committed suicide in Germany rather than bear the harshness of military training.

A CRISIS
in national affairs shows our Guaranteed Mortgages at their best advantage. Always worth par, they are not affected by stock market fluctuations. Do not fail to invest part of your funds in Guaranteed Mortgages.

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A Hampton Room of Italian Furniture

THOSE noble Italianate rooms which add a memorable lustre to so many an Elizabethan or Tudor Manor-house owe their aristocratic dignity to the Furniture brought by English Galleons from far-off Venice or lordly Genoa.

Today, the Hampton Shops receive from the same historic sea-ports Italian Furniture of precisely similar character—either to serve as inspiration to the Hampton workers, or to take its place in the interesting Hampton Gallery of Importations. Among these may be found the Tables with their Walnut boards of rich patina and their scrolled supports of hammered metal, the broad backed Chairs with their carven splats, the Torchères, and the silken Bandiere embroidered with the arms of the Medici or the Sforza families.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
announces for TODAY
(Lincoln's Birthday)

The beautiful, new
AEOLIAN PLAYER-PIANO
With Mahogany Music Cabinet and $15 Worth of Music Rolls
May be purchased on terms of only
$10 Down and $10 Monthly
Price of Outfit $425

THE Aeolian Player-Piano has a full scale 88-note action, playing all standard music rolls. The pneumatic system is one of the most efficient ever designed—so sensitive that it is instantly responsive to the lightest touch upon the pedals. The expression devices enable the player-pianist to exercise a most complete control over the music. Their simplicity is such that one can, from the very first, accomplish excellent musical results.

As a pianoforte the Aeolian Player has a tone full, rich and sonorous, a touch of the utmost evenness and delicacy, and a general appearance that denotes distinctive Aeolian quality.

The Music-Roll Cabinet is handsomely finished to match the player. It is well constructed and of harmonious design. The music rolls you personally select from the great libraries here at Aeolian Hall. Every roll is made and guaranteed perfect by this company.

Note—This special terms offer on this player outfit is effective Today only

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL *In* BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave.
AEOLIAN HALL *In* MANHATTAN 29 West 42nd Street
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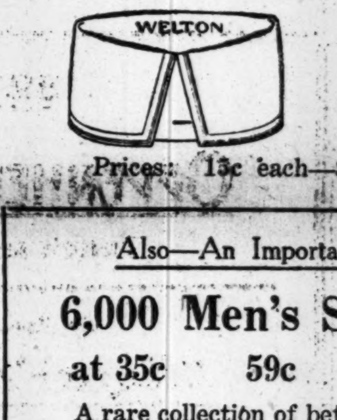
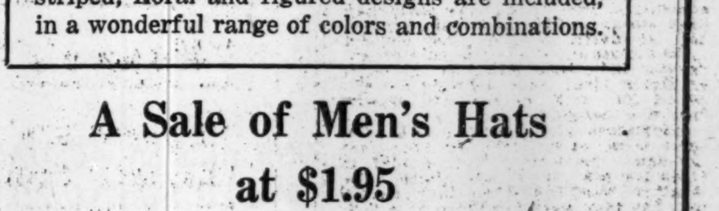




Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Have arranged for this week, beginning today, an important display of

Ide Collars

Featuring the exclusive unbreakable "Linocord" button holes, which are noted for their remarkable durability. Because of this particular feature Ide Collars are very easy to button and unbutton. In fact, Ide Collars are so well constructed that they absolutely eliminate collar trouble.

They are made not alone for service, but to retain that "Snap and Set" of line particular men admire.

Two New Ide Models
WELTON HOLISTON
Prices: 13c each—$1.75 per dozen.

Also—An Important Offering of
6,000 Men's Silk Cravats
at 35c 59c 69c 85c
A rare collection of better-grade scarfs, made of almost every kind of imported and domestic silk, offered at these special prices as a result of an extraordinary special purchase. All kinds of striped, floral and figured designs are included, in a wonderful range of colors and combinations.

A Sale of Men's Hats at $1.95
Will be held on the Main Floor Today
¶ Soft hats in almost every wanted color, and derbies in Black or Brown, all in new Spring models. The styles and makes are too numerous to describe in detail, but we do not hesitate in recommending every hat in the lot as exceptional value at $1.95.

Also—All Our Velour Hats Reduced to $2.95
Fine American Velour hats, lined with self color silks. Black, Brown and Green only.

Insurance!

AN institution as large as ours — admittedly the largest of its kind in the world —is a positive assurance of satisfaction and the avoidance of annoyances so frequently encountered in smaller places.

¶ This and the certitude of securing the smartest clothes anywhere obtainable are but two of the incomparable features of the establishment of

Hickson INC
Fifth Avenue at 52nd Street
New York
Boston Palm Beach Paris

SHACKLETON TELLS OF RESCUE OF MEN

Marooned Explorers' Story a Grim Recital of Hardship and Peril in the Antarctic.

THREE OF PARTY DIED

Captain Mackintosh and Hayward Perished in the Ice—Spencer Smith a Victim of Scurvy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Ernest Shackleton in a message from Wellington, New Zealand, to The Chronicle, describes the experiences of the men of the Antartic expedition, who were marooned on the Antartic continent when the Aurora broke away from her moorings in May, 1915. Shackleton headed a relief expedition, which has rescued seven of the marooned explorers. Three of the party died.

Captain Mackintosh and his associates went to lay depots for the use of Shackleton's transcontinental party, which was expected to reach Cape Evans on June 1. They experienced terrible hardships, losing all but four dogs. The worst experience befell the explorers when in October, 1915, six of them headed by Mackintosh went south to lay depots. The last depot was laid at Mount Hope, where they found two of Scott's sledges, the only traces they came across of the Scott expedition.

On the return journey in January scurvy attacked the party. The Rev. Spencer Smith became so helpless that he had to be lashed to a sledge in a sleeping bag. Captain Mackintosh himself was badly attacked, but continued pulling the sledge.

When they were only eleven miles from the safety of Bluff depot and within thirty miles of where Scott perished, the party was overtaken by a furious blizzard which raged from Feb. 17 to March 1. The temperature was 30 degrees below zero.

Provisions Nearly Exhausted.

Fuel and provisions meantime were practically exhausted. After camping for six days the party on Feb. 23 started in a blinding storm to attempt to reach the depot, eleven miles away. Soon after starting, Shackleton says, Mackintosh fell in his tracks, having reached the limit of human endurance. He was left with Smith and with Wild to look after them both, while Joyce, Richards, and Hayward with four starving dogs struggled on to reach the depot. A few biscuit crumbs with tea was the only food left.

In a momentary clearance of the storm on Feb. 26 the depot was sighted. The party started to return to their comrades with food and oil. Hayward now broke down. The blizzard continued to rage, but Joyce and Richards, with the dogs pulling, arrived in camp on the 29th. They found the party without food. Mackintosh and Smith were helpless. An immediate start was made again for the depot. Mackintosh and Smith were lashed to a sledge, with Hayward staggering along beside them.

At first the party was helped by a sledge sail, but on March 7 the wind dropped, and the sail became useless. Three men pulling now were unable to move the sledges, burdened with their sick comrades. Mackintosh, seeing the gravity of the situation, unselfishly decided to remain behind, so as to give the other sick men a chance to reach safety. They left him in a tent with three weeks' provisions on March 8, forty miles from safety.

Smith Dies of Scurvy.

The party pushed on with Hayward and Spencer Smith, all now weakening from the scurvy. Spencer Smith died on March 9, after forty-seven days' illness. He was cheerful to the end.

On March 11 Hut Point was reached, and fresh meat and dried vegetables were procured. Three days afterward Joyce, Richards, and Wild started back to get Mackintosh. This they successfully accomplished, and by March 18 all were safe at Hut Point.

Shackleton says the lives of Mackintosh and Hayward were saved at this time by the devoted efforts of their comrades and by the endurance and work of four dogs.

Under the worst conditions of weather and temperature with short food and sometimes none at all, the party had been sledging practically from Sept. 1, 1915, to March 18, 1916. They covered 1,560 statute miles and, in spite of abnormal difficulties, haid laid the depot at Mount Hope, thus carrying out the object for which the Ross Sea expedition was designed.

Mackintosh and Hayward died after their worst experiences had been gone through. On May 8 they decided to cross the sea ice to Cape Evans. The weather was fine when they started out, but they were overtaken by a sudden blizzard.

On May 10 the remainder of the party at Hut Point being anxious for the safety of their companions, followed in Mackintosh's tracks to the north. They found them abruptly terminating in open water. Their worst fears were realized when on May 15 they arrived at Cape Evans and found that Mackintosh and Hayward had not arrived.

After daylight they returned and searches were conducted for traces of the missing men, but none was found. The loss of Mackintosh and Hayward was due to the breaking of young ice and its driving north under influence of the blizzard.

LABOR FORUM OUSTS BOYS.

School Training Corps Alleged to Have Disturbed Meeting.

Carl Beck, Chairman of the Labor Forum, held in Stuyvesant High School, ordered from the meeting yesterday twenty-five uniformed cadets of the Stuyvesant Volunteer Training Corps, who had just returned from escorting civil war veterans of Reno Post in the annual observance of placing a wreath upon the statue of Lincoln in Union Square.

When the cadets entered the auditorium, Alphonso Grien was singing German songs. Persons in the audience said later that remarks of the cadets interrupted him so that the singer had to wait for order. Then Mr. Beck told the cadets to leave the hall and to get back their admission fee of 10 cents each on the way out.

The cadets held a meeting in the vestibule and Captain Alfred D. Reutershan said to reporters afterward:

"We made no more noise entering than twenty-five other persons would have made, and the Chairman had no right to ask us to leave our own auditorium. We think it a shame that the Board of Education allows such persons to use the auditorium for their meetings. We had no intention of creating a disturbance. We had returned from the parade to the Lincoln Statue and as a mere gratification of curiosity we thought we would see what was going on in the auditorium."

At the end of the debate on compulsory arbitration, Mr. Beck, the Chairman, called attention to the American flags draped about the auditorium, and said:

"I hope the flag shall continue to stand for the ideals we believe it stands for, and has stood for, and I hope it will never enter the bloody European conflict and that it will always wave for international peace."

After expressing surprise that "the uniformed delegation that boisterously launched itself into our meeting" was "the first product of military training in the public schools," that he had seen Mr. Beck expressed the opinion that "the members of the Stuyvesant Training Corps could be taught by trade unions what discipline and courtesy meant."

Ernest R. von Nardroff, Principal of the school, and Lieutenant Henry Davidson, instructor of the corps, will investigate the assertions that the cadets disturbed the meeting unnecessarily.

FIND WILLIAM DECK'S BODY.

Aged Atlantic City Man Believed to Have Walked Into the Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 11.—The body of William Deck, who disappeared from his home, 810 Pitney Avenue, last Thursday morning, was found today frozen stiff on the Brigantine Beach by Chester Gale, a member of the Little Beach Life-Saving Crew. He was 70 years old.

It is believed that Deck walked into the ocean near the inlet in a fit of mental aberration. He had been melancholy of late.

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton and Bridge Sts.

On Special Sale Monday

1,200 Girls' Tub Dresses

Sizes 6 to 14 years

Belted and plaited models in plain and novelty materials in white, solid colors or plaids.

Exceptional Value

2.00

Other Tub Dresses 2.95, 3.95, 4.90 to 11.75

Sale of 1,500 Middy Blouses
For Misses and Girls, sizes 6 to 22 yrs. } 1.00

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton and Bridge Streets

On Special Sale Monday

"Kayser's" Union Suits

"Kayser's" ribbed white lisle Union Suits, reinforced, regular and extra sizes, tight knees. *Unusual value* } 45c

"Kayser's" Silk Underwear

"Kayser's" Silk Vests	1.50
"Kayser's" Emb. Silk Vests	2.00
"Kayser's" Silk Bloomers	2.00

On Special Sale Monday

Fibre Silk Hosiery

650 pairs in black, white, street and evening shades. Full fashioned, with reinforced sole, heel and garter top. *Special* } 55c

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

ANNOUNCE

Importations

Received via Steamships

ROCHAMBEAU—LA TOURAINE and ESPAGNE

(the last three boats arriving from France)

Paris Millinery

—also—

Latest Paris Modes

in Gowns—Wraps—Suits and Coats

(NOW BEING SHOWN IN OUR FRENCH SALON—4TH FLOOR)

Representatives of out-of-town establishments may view the collection by special appointment and models will be duplicated to order.

Men's Terry Bath Robes, $2.95
In robe style. Jacquard designs in Grey, Blue, Tan, and Lavender. Telephone orders filled.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St. Telephone Greeley 2626

Mahogany Tea Wagons, at $12.95
For a limited time only. Made of solid mahogany. Mounted on four rubber-tired wheels.

We shall display Today an exceptional assortment of

Women's Smart Tailored Suits

For Immediate Wear

at $25, $29.50, $39.50

Copies of models created in foremost European fashion shops. Man-tailored throughout in Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Mannish Stripes, Velour and Worsted Checks, and Vigoureux, the most-wanted materials.

The Coats are in medium length, tailor stitched or braid bound, showing slash and flap pockets. Single breasted, double breasted and blazer effects with vestee.

The Skirts are strictly tailored, finished with belt or half belt that forms yoke. Pockets match those of the coats. Sizes 34 to 44; some up to 50½.

Colors: Grey, Tan, Navy, Rookie or Black. Mannish Stripes and Black and White Checks.

Three Important Values in

Charming Spring Blouses for Women

Displaying many attractive style notes usually shown only in high-priced imported creations

$5.95

At $2—Smart Slip-on Blouses of white voile, trimmed with cluster tucks, hemstitching and crochet ball buttons. In white only, with collar and cuffs in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Green, or Flesh color Batiste. At this modest price such blouses are rarely to be found.

All sizes from 34 to 44

At $3.95—New Sport Blouses, of heavy Crepe de Chine, in white or flesh color. Deep collar, tie and turn-back cuffs are in Pussy Willow Taffeta, finished with novelty pearl buttons.

At $5.95—Attractive Georgette Crepe Blouses, with beautifully hand-embroidered fronts. To be had in Gold, Citron, Peach, Maize, or Coral, with collar and cuffs in contrasting color.

An event of unusual importance Today and Tuesday

A Remarkable Special Sale of

Fashionable Dresses for Large Women

Sizes 42 to 50

This important event is the result of a month's careful planning. Offered at remarkably attractive prices are reproductions and adaptations of the most exquisite imported frocks introduced for Spring, modified to meet the exacting requirements of women of extra size. The collection comprises:

Braid Trimmed Serge Dresses at $25

A copy of a most becoming model by "Bernard," trimmed with soutache braid. Very carefully tailored and finished. Colors: Navy, Plum, and Black. Sizes 42 to 50.

Attractive Afternoon and Street Dresses at $29.50

Delightfully fashioned of Chiffon Taffeta and Georgette artistically hand-embroidered, showing skirt in tunic effect. Colors: Navy, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, and Silver Grey; also in Black. Sizes 42 to 50.

Embroidered Frocks of Georgette Crepe at $39.50

Suitable for calling, bridge parties, or theatre wear. Beautifully designed and unusually well made. Colors: Silver Grey, Copenhagen Blue, Taupe, Plum, Navy and Wisteria. Sizes range from 42 to 50.

Bead Embroidered Georgette Crepe and Crepe Meteor Dresses, $45

A reproduction of a charming "Worth" model. Waist is of Georgette Crepe, artistically embroidered with beads, and the skirt is of Crepe Meteor with plaits and folds. Colors: Silver Grey, Copenhagen Blue, Navy; also to be had in Black. Sizes range from 44 to 50. *Fourth Floor.*

Today—In the Jewelry Department

Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches at $6.75

offered at this price for one day only. Thin model, with white dial and 7 jewel movement.

Sterling Silver Candlesticks, $2.50
Octagon model, 8 inches high. Complete with candle, shade and holder.

Ribbon Bracelets for Watches, 75c
Can be used in place of link bracelet. Gold-filled. Adjustable to any bracelet watch. Remarkably priced.

Remarkable Reductions on Furs of the Highest Grade

For Those Who Purchase Now

We have decided to clean up all small lots—therefore these unusual reductions:

2	Kolinsky Capes	were $150.00	$115.00
2	Kolinsky Stoles	were $125.00	$105.00
4	Kolinsky Muffs	were $42.50	$32.50
2	Fisher Sets	were $125.00	$97.50
1	Cross Fox Set	was $139.50	$110.00
1	Natural Mink Set	was $300.00	$185.00
1	Blended Mink Set	was $125.00	$95.00
1	Combination Hudson Seal and Kolinsky Set	was $295.00	$210.00
1	Combination Hudson Seal and Ermine Set	was $100.00	$82.50
3	Mole Stoles	were $110 to $125.	$95.00
7	Mole Muffs	were $30.00	$22.50
2	White Fox Muffs	were $50.00	$32.50
3	Hudson Seal Scarfs	were $45.00	$32.50
6	Hudson Seal Muffs	were $22.50 to $25	$16.50
3	Natural Raccoon Lined Scarfs	were $22.50	$16.50
8	Nat. Raccoon Muffs	were $18.50	$13.50
9	White Hare Muffs	were $9.50	$5.00
8	Hudson Seal Coats	were $85.00	$59.50
7	Hudson Seal Coats	were $100 to $110.	$85.00
8	Hudson Seal Coats	were $125 to $135.	$95.00
9	Hudson Seal Coats, plain	were $125	$95.00
1	Hudson Seal Coat, with Kolinsky collar	was $150.00	$95.00
1	Hudson Seal Coat, with Nutria collar, cuffs and border	was $200.00	$145.00
3	Seal Dyed Coney Coats	were $65.00	$37.50
3	Persian Lamb Coats	were $225 to $275.	$175.00

You may secure any of the above garments by paying ⅓ now, and the balance when your furs are delivered next Fall.

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.)

TODAY AND TUESDAY

Beautiful Wavy Switches at $3.75

One of our 18-inch wavy switches, or a nice transformation at this low price is a most remarkable value. Either will enable you to vary your headdress according to the latest mode, or as your mood dictates.

On the Second Floor Today

Sale of Boys' Wash Suits at $1.65 and $1.95

Exclusive Saks' models, in the season's newest and most serviceable tub fabrics. Considering the abnormal scarcity of materials, this is an offering of unusual importance. Sizes 2½ to 10.

Beginning Today—A Special Demonstration of

Spring Model

Nemo Smart Set Corsets

will be held in our Corset Department. An expert corsetiere will be in attendance to give advice (gratis) as to the proper corset for any particular purpose, and to demonstrate the value of the new models.

Self Reducing, Wonderlift and Back-Resting Nemo Corsets—

$3, $3.50, $4.50 *and* $5

Smart Set Corsets $3 to $7.50

FOR TODAY ONLY

An Extraordinary Sale of

Women's Spring Coats at $33.50

As *illustrated.* A becoming ⅞ length belted model, fashioned of superior quality Bolivia Cloth, the most fashionable material for Spring wear. Smart convertible collar and deep cuffs are embellished with the new machine stitching. Lined throughout with fancy figured silk in all the new colorings, including: Clay, Gold, Butternut, Spruce Green, Copenhagen Blue, Rose of Sharon and Black.

Smart Sport Skirts at $6.95

The very newest models, displaying new pockets and belts. Made of fancy Velours, Checks, Stripes, Plaids, Wool Poplin and Paquin Serge. Waistbands to 36.

Dressy Silk Skirts at $13.75

For Monday only. Exquisite draped, yoke and pleated models, beautifully fashioned of Navy or Black Taffeta Silk. Waistbands to 36. Extraordinary value.
Fourth Floor.

We have planned for Today and Tuesday

An Important Special

Sale of Ivor-Grain Toilet Articles at $1 Each

These dainty requisites are of especially fine quality, and are an excellent imitation of real ivory. The selection comprises: Long-handled Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, Nail Polishers with Tray, Comb and Brush Trays, Cologne Bottles and Holder, Jewel Boxes, Candle Sticks fitted with Silk Shades, Manicure Sets of four pieces on tray, and other articles too numerous for description.

Engraving on any of the above articles at the special price of 10c per monogram.

PROF. PRINCE UPHELD IN TOLSTOY INCIDENT

President Butler Says Too Many People Come to Columbia to Make Speeches.

UNIVERSITY NOT A LYCEUM

Russian Says He Has Encountered One of the 'Hypocrisies' of America.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University last night stood squarely behind Professor J. D. Prince, head of the Department of Slavonic Languages and Literature, in the latter's refusal to permit Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of the Russian philosopher, to speak in Philosophy Hall Saturday night because of his radical views. Count Tolstoy said yesterday that his belief in the freedom of thought and speech in America had received a setback.

Early yesterday morning Professor Prince said:

"President Butler and the other authorities of the University did not care to have Count Tolstoy speak at the University because of his radical views."

Dr. Butler, who returned from Pittsburgh yesterday, said he did not know the Count or what he intended to speak about.

"I never heard of the matter before today," he said. "I never met the Count and do not know anything about his business in this country. I will look into the matter tomorrow. But Professor Prince has power himself to prevent the address if he saw fit. We have a rule that if the President, or the head of a department, doesn't want a man to speak here, the speech isn't delivered. If a man has charge of what history is taught here, he has a right to say who shall speak here about history. Professor Prince doesn't have to give any reason for his action.

"We have too many people of all sorts coming to the university and making speeches. It has got to stop. Some people have a notion that a university is a sort of lyceum—not so."

Count Tolstoy had been asked to speak by members of the International Club, a Columbia student organization, under the auspices of which the Saturday night meeting was held. He said yesterday that only after some inconvenience he had agreed to keep the appointment. The Count is in this country making a series of lectures on the life of his father, Count Leo Tolstoy.

"The first I knew of the whole thing," said the Count yesterday afternoon in his apartment at the Hotel Lafayette, "was when a young man called on me yesterday and told me that Professor Prince had sent word that the Director of the University did not wish me to speak. After that, you may be sure I didn't insist.

"I thought for a while that I was back in Russia and not in 'free' America. Worse than that—for the precise address I intended to give had been delivered last October in Moscow and the address had been approved by the Chief of Police before it was delivered. The same address gave no offense when it was delivered at Carnegie Hall, and at Princeton the President of the university thanked me for delivering it. There was nothing in the address that could have offended any one's belief in the faults and virtues of present international relations.

"I think I have just run up against one of the hypocrisies of America. I don't mean that you are hypocrites, like that. But I mean that you have some hypocrisies, and one of them seems to be that free speech is allowed. I do not wish to judge hastily, for this is the only example I can give that you do not allow freedom of speech. I do think that it is a great reflection on the university and that there ought to be a lot of explaining done."

SULZBERGER GETS $150,000.

Justice Lehman Decides Litigation Over Packer's Will.

The litigation between Karl Fulton Sulzberger, youngest of the nine children, of the late Ferdinand Sulzberger, head of Sulzberger & Sons, packing concern, and the trustees under his father's will, for the immediate payment to him of a ninth share in $1,350,000, has resulted in a decision by Supreme Court Justice Lehman directing that the money be turned over.

The suit in behalf of the son was brought through his mother, as guardian, on the ground that stock in the packing company which his father put in trust for the members of his family nearly two years before he died, had been sold, and that under the terms of the trust deed the money was payable now. The trustees admitted the son's right to $150,000, but contended that the law did not permit them to pay the money until his mother as his guardian gave a proper bond to protect them. Mrs. Sulzberger replied that under the terms of her husband's will she was required to give no bond.

Justice Lehman decided that a testator had a right to exempt testamentary guardians under his will from giving any security.

WAR ON WOODEN FENCES.

Committee Seeks to Substitute Wire in Tenement Districts.

A movement to rid New York's tenement districts of the ancient wooden fence has been launched by Paul D. Cravath, Robert W. de Forest, Lawson Purdy, Lawrence Veiller, and other members of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. Thousands of circulars pointing out the advantages of metal fences were mailed to builders, owners, and architects by the committee yesterday. Wire fences, the committee believes, do not afford hiding places for thieves, do not prevent free circulation of air, do not add to fire hazards, and present a neater appearance, thereby encouraging better yards.

C S
WANTED
Civil Service Examiner
(Mechanical Engineer)
SALARY $2700.
Applications received at Municipal Building, Room 1400, to February 15 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 2; Duties, 2; Oral, 2. Requirements: Five years' experience in Mechanical Engineering of a nature tending to qualify for the duties of the position. Consideration will be given candidates completing a full course of study in a recognized technical institution. Minimum age 25 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," Published daily, or apply
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
C S

EXHIBITION OF
JEWELS - LACES - BOOKS
and other
Historical Relics
Formerly the Property of
George & Martha Washington
James Monroe and Family
to be sold by
STAN V. HENKELS,
1304 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
To Be Exhibited in New York
until February 14th by
MAX WILLIAMS
Madison Avenue at 46th Street,
(Opposite Ritz-Carlton)

DIES IN AUTO CRASH.

Bryn Mawr Suffrage Leader Killed in a Triple Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Dr. Bertha Lewis of Bryn Mawr, a well-known worker for suffrage and in welfare movements, was killed today when she was thrown from a touring car which collided with a station wagon and an automobile coupé. Dr. Lewis was 64 years old. She was the daughter of a former Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The accident occurred at Morris and Montgomery Avenues, Bryn Mawr, which has long been regarded as a dangerous point because of the peculiar angle of the intersection.

A $50,000 FURNITURE FIRE.

Ice Hampers Firemen at Blaze in Jacob & Josef Kohn Warehouse.

Three alarms were turned in for a fire which gutted the two upper floors of the seven-story building at 110 and 112 West Twenty-seventh Street early yesterday morning. The building is occupied entirely by Jacob & Josef Kohn, Incorporated, dealers in Austrian bentwood furniture.

The fire started on the sixth floor, and when Acting Chief Martin arrived the flames had spread to the top floor. Second and third alarms were turned in, owing to the fact that adjoining the burning building on either side were twelve-story buildings. The cold and ice handicapped the firemen, as did the heavy smoke. The flames were extinguished after a two-hour fight. The loss was estimated at $50,000.

Hungarians Drink to the Flag.

Some 400 persons attended the twentieth annual dance held at Delmonico's last night by the Hungarian Republican Club in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Many of the guests were clad in the costumes of their native Hungary. The United States flag was toasted at the dinner which preceded the dance. Among those present were Emil Kiss, George H. Bell, Judge Otto Rosalsky, Judge William H. Wadhams, James A. Allen, Magistrate Maurice Koenig, and S. S. Koenig.

ICE BOAT RUNS AWAY; CRASHES INTO CROWD

Raymond Smith and Wife Hurt at a Society Skating Exhibition at Millneck, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—While a large crowd of society people and residents of the north shore of Long Island were assembled on the ice of Beaver Dam Lake at Millneck this afternoon watching a skating exhibition a runaway ice boat, bearing down the lake before a forty-five-mile wind, crashed through the outer fringe of the crowd.

Raymond Smith, a wealthy real estate owner of Oyster Bay, and his wife, were knocked down and dragged many yards over the ice as the other pleasure seekers scattered. Smith escaped with severe bruises and a broken nose. His wife suffered a severe blow on the head, and it was several hours before she could be moved to her home, but it is not thought she was seriously injured.

The ice boat, the Miss Alice, was operated by Ketchem Weeks and Leroy Matthews of Locust Valley.

The large crowd at the lake today was attracted by a fancy skating program under the auspices of the Beaver Dam Winter Sports Club, an organization of wealthy New Yorkers.

Holy Name for Peace.

The Holy Name Society of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 400 strong, together with 300 other members of the society, at their annual breakfast in the Yorkville Casino yesterday morning vigorously applauded speakers who hoped that this nation would not enter the war. There was applause also when the support of Catholic laity was pledged for defense of the country if the war did come, however. Thomas W. Clancy was toastmaster, and the speakers were: The Rev. John Condon, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Frank Oliver, Alexander Rorke, Stanley J. Quinn, John J. Collins, Joseph F. Kelly, President of the Holy Name. A Catholic international organization to use its influence for peace was advocated by Mr. Quinn.

B. Altman & Co.

have opened on the First Floor, in the rear of the Men's Wear Department, a new and extensive section which will hereafter be devoted to the display and sale of

Motor Robes

a comprehensive assortment of which is now being shown, comprising styles adapted for every type of car. Included in the stock are:

Imported Robes of silk plush, $40.00 to 65.00
Broadcloth Robes, lined with silk plush, at $30.00 & 35.00
Zibeline and Mohair Plush Robes, at $12.00 to 32.00
Boxcloth Robes, wool-lined, 20.00 to 35.00

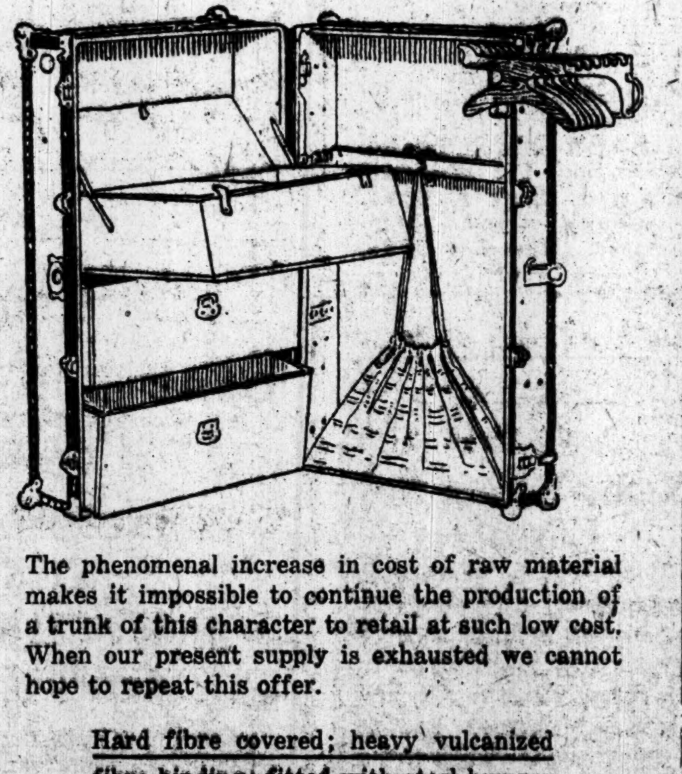
Also

Imported Robes of Scotch wool and vicuna, in a variety of desirable qualities and colorings $10.00 to 45.00

Motor Robes made to order to correspond with upholstering of car.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY
Neverbreak Professional Wardrobe Trunks, $20



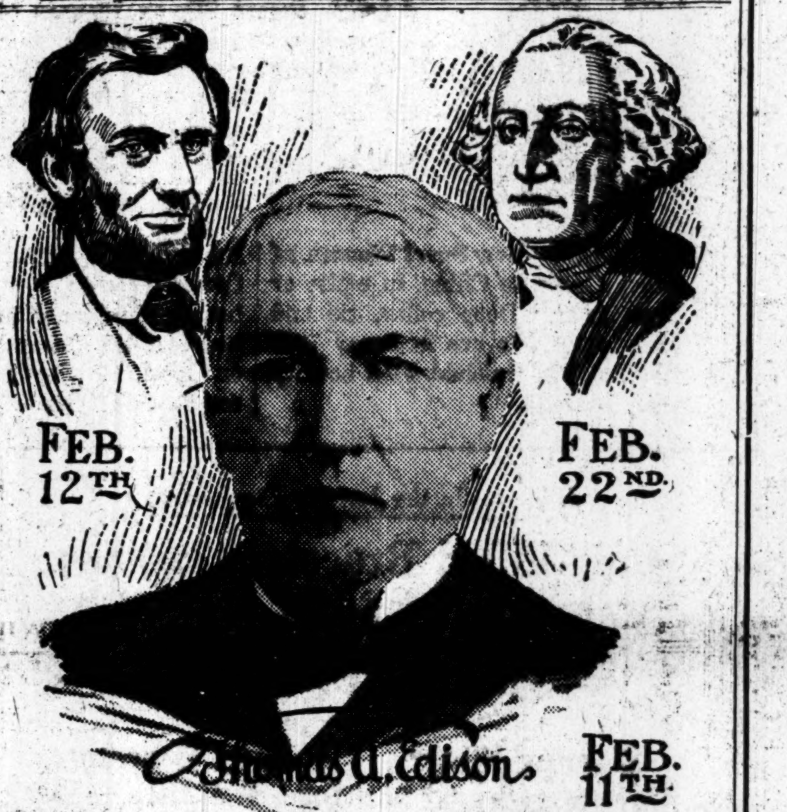
The phenomenal increase in cost of raw material makes it impossible to continue the production of a trunk of this character to retail at such low cost. When our present supply is exhausted we cannot hope to repeat this offer.

Hard fibre covered; heavy vulcanized fibre binding; fitted with steel bumper corners; Drawers are made of solid basswood, and the patented swinging trolley has six 5-ply veneer hangers.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Make the Most of Your Day Off
By Taking Advantage of This
Clearaway of
Men's and Young Men's
Winter
Overcoats
At $12.75
Garments that were $17.50 and $19.75

Loose Box Overcoats
Pinch Back Models
Double Breasted Coats
Button-Through
Semi-Form Fitting Coats
Double Breasted Ulsterettes
All well tailored in dependable, warm, heavy overcoatings, with satin lined sleeves and yokes. Sizes 34 to 40—regulars only.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.



FEB. 12TH
FEB. 22ND
Thomas A. Edison
FEB. 11TH
Feb. 11th—Edison's Birthday
Concert
of his Favorite Records
Today

While the country is doing honor to the memory of America's greatest patroits, some appreciation is due the *living* genius who has brought so many benefits to the American people. We have arranged this special concert of The New Edison, Mr. Edison's greatest invention, to celebrate his 70th birthday. We will present a program of Re-Creations which the master inventor has called his favorites.

Special Program of
Mr. Edison's Favorites:
Ah, Mon Fils—Le Prophete, Meyerbeer, Contralto in French.........Marie Delna
Ave Maria, Schubert-Wilhelm, Violin.....................Carl Flesch
Caro Nome (Dearest Name) Rigoletto, Verdi, Soprano in Italian..Alice Verlet
Teenie, Eenie, Weenie,—Suszi, Lineke, Contralto and Baritone.......
Helen Clark and Joseph A. Phillips
Forgotten, Cowles, Baritone ....Thomas Chalmers
Hungarian Dance No. 7, Brahms-Joachim, Violin ....Albert Spalding
I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen, Weitendorf, Tenor.......
Walter Van Brunt and Chorus
William Tell Overture—Part 1, Rossini, Edison Concert Band, Reverse
William Tell Overture—Part 2, Rossini, Edison Concert Band

The
NEW EDISON

No Needles to Change
Plays All Makes of Records

You are invited to attend this Anniversary Concert of Mr. Edison's favorite records. Come and get a glimpse of the great inventor's personality. And judge his new art. From 11:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Easy Monthly Terms Arranged to Suit

THE EDISON SHOP
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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To The American People

GERMANY IS AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES. The repudiation of past pledges, and the threat to destroy our ships and citizens without warning constituted a virtual declaration of war.

The acts of war have been consummated. Peaceful passenger vessels have been sunk without warning, with the loss of innocent men, women and children. The lives of American citizens are daily imperilled in deliberate defiance of our solemn warnings. American vessels lie idle in American harbors, blockaded by German threats. American business is hampered, American commerce is grievously restricted.

IT IS NO LONGER A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THERE SHALL BE WAR WITH GERMANY

THERE *IS* WAR WITH GERMANY

The only question is whether our Government shall submit at Germany's dictation to the outrages of her submarine warfare, or whether it shall forcibly defend American sovereignty.

Will the American people tolerate a merely formal diplomatic break which works irreparable injury to American interests, and at the same time leaves Germany free to outrage every principle of humanity and justice? Will they stand aside, while others fight for them the battles for human liberties?

"In such a gigantic struggle, in which the future of civilization is in play, is it worthy of America to confine herself to an ineffective vindication of neutral rights at sea, and to moderate charitable giving?" "It is time for lovers of public liberty and justice to cease to be merely lookers-on at the prodigious catastrophe. It is time to express forcibly their convictions as to the side on which the right lies, and to make ready to take part in the terrible strife." CHARLES W. ELIOT in N. Y. Times, July 27 and March 12, 1916.

"There was no European war after that fateful hour on the morning of the 4th of August, 1914, when enemy troops crossed the line of unoffending, innocent, peace-loving Belgium. . . . That event made that war an American war . . . a war for every man and every woman who hopes to live in freedom, in liberty, and in peaceful progress." NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, in address at Columbia University, Feb. 6, 1917, quoted in N. Y. Herald, Feb. 7.

These are not the words of jingoes. They are the words of clear-headed, far-sighted, patriotic Americans.

President Wilson and the Congress desire assurance of the country's backing before declaring war. Telegraph the President and your Congressman, pledging to them your loyal support in immediate and vigorous action for the defense of American rights and American honor, and urging formal recognition of the state of war already existing between Germany and the United States.

Dr. Lyman Abbott
New York

Dr. Richard C. Cabot
Boston

Prof. William Gardner Hale
Chicago

Rev. Randolph H. McKim
Washington, D. C.

John Grier Hibben
Princeton University

Talcott Williams
New York

Agnes Repplier
Philadelphia

Dr. Morton Prince
Boston

William Roscoe Thayer
Boston

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings
Columbia University

AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE

Geo. Haven Putnam, Pres. Douglas W. Johnson, Chairman, Exec. Com. Wm. Emerson, Sec.

RATTLEPATE FARCE DEVISED BY BARKER

"The Morris Dance" a Sportive and Entertaining Dramatization of "The Wrong Box."

YOST AND J. L. SHINE SHINE

Bennett Sadly Miscast in a Helter-skelter, Movie-Like Play About a Lively Corpse.

THE MORRIS DANCE, a farce in three acts and nine scenes, by Granville Barker. At the Little Theatre.

Morris Finsbury	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Joseph Finsbury	John L. Shine
Julia Hazeldeane	Elisabeth Risdon
Gideon Forsyth	Robert Rendel
John Finsbury	Ethelbert Hales
Herbert Wickham	Gerald Oliver-Smith
Michael Finsbury	Richard Bennett
Mrs. Gildersleeves	Dora Heritage
A Railway Guard	Peter Woolman
A Young Man	Sidney Blackmer
Another Railway Guard	Carl M. Tyng
A Carter	Isidore Marcil
Another Carter	William Foster
William Dent Pitman	Herbert Yost
A Piano Mover	John M. Belcher
A Landlord	Frank Sherlock
His Wife	Ruby Hallier
A Customer	Harry Maitland
Another Customer	Lane B. Fisk
Still Another Customer	Tello Webb
A "Professional"	Richard Henry Lace
Miss Forsyth	Anne Morland
A Boy	Eugene Lowe

There is much that is highly amusing and a little that is flat and tedious in "The Morris Dance," the new play which will be exposed to the public tomorrow evening at the Little Theatre. It is a novel and sportive dramatization of "The Wrong Box," an ingenious yarn which Lloyd Osbourne spun years ago up in Saranac with the connivance and assistance of his stepfather, Robert Louis Stevenson. Now it has been made into a rattlepate, helterskelter farce by none other than Granville Barker. When the ablest English producer and the author of such plays as "Waste" and "The Madras House" turns his attention to such riotous entertainment as "The Morris Dance," we may expect William Dean Howells to turn out some scenarios for Mr. Chaplin and Forbes-Robertson to take up the mysteries of the buck and wing. The very larky nature of the proceedings is reflected in the usually sedate program of the Little Theatre, where, like two mischievous boys, the unfamiliar cut-ups give this warning:

Winthrop Ames allows "The Morris Dance," an outrageous farce in three acts and nine scenes, perpetrated by Granville Barker.

You cannot help detecting throughout the strain of conscious gayety the old grads are wont to betray when they take off their coats and try to make merry with the youngsters at commencement.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne and Mr. and Mrs. Austin Strong represented the house of Stevenson in the audience that welcomed the play at the private performance on Saturday night—the somewhat ragged and insufficiently prepared performance on which this report is necessarily based. Mr. Osbourne shared with Mr. Barker the curtain calls after the hilarious finale of the second act, and, indeed, this was more his story than Stevenson's, and the dramatization has followed it closely, taking over its considerable originality and ingenuity and adding thereto an exhilarated lightness and wit for which you will search in vain the pages of the book.

"The Wrong Box," as you may remember, deals with the misadventures of poor Morris Finsbury, whose aging father will gather in a handsome fortune if he succeeds in being the last survivor in a group of men who were insured to that end as children. The thrifty Morris's efforts to keep the old gentleman alive and his frantic attempt to conceal what he later assumes is his father's corpse provide all the excitement. As the erroneously identified remains go astray on the way to London they land in the studio of an innocent artist and are later bestowed (inside a grand piano) on a still more innocent barrister, before it is discovered that old Mr. Finsbury was merely playing hookey from the suffocating attentions of his too watchful son. So, while Mr. Barker has felicitously called his play "The Morris Dance," he might have called it "The Lively Adventures of a Cadaver."

You might fear that this would provide some rather grisly humors, but, curiously enough, they are never in evidence. In this respect the play has been so deftly done that there was really no need for the diverting and disarming prologue which begins with a man in the audience denouncing Mr. Ames for trying to be jocular about a corpse on the stage.

The story of this gadabout cadaver is essentially a rapid and restless narrative, and its dramatization must flit from place to place with the freedom and nervousness of a movie. This nimbleness has been achieved by a nine-scene scenario, made possible by the revolving stage with which the Little Theatre is equipped. Thus we skip from some seaside boarding house to the train wreck, to the interior of a baggage car, to Morris's house in town, to poor little Pitman's studio, to the unhappy barrister's chambers, to a pub, to the Thames Embankment, and to Michael's offices. And at the end the revolving stage lets each member of the company make his bow as it turns slowly past the aperture in the curtains.

Of this company, first honors go to Herbert Yost and the veteran John L. Shine. They are delightful as Pitman and old Finsbury. They are much as Heggie and Giddens might have been in the rôles. Lesser rôles are nicely done by Robert Rendel, Ethelbert Hales, Ruby Hallier, and Anne Morland. The disappointment of the cast is Richard Bennett. On Saturday evening he seemed uncertain, inarticulate, and dazed. He was a beat or two off in his tempo throughout every scene, as painful an experience as hearing a prima donna sing off key all evening, and if you have attended many comic operas in this country you know what that means. Mr. Rendel barely staggered through the last scene, but it is understood that this was a freshly written last scene, put in at the eleventh hour. Mr. Bennett was at odds with the play all evening, and it is difficult to escape the impression that his charming, leisurely, drawling method will always unfit him for so essentially insouciant and mischievous a rôle as that of the mildly sardonic Michael.

The settings are distinctive and right, brightly colored, Phil May-like, and very British flats by Tony Sarg, who, too, was in the audience that chortled throughout the greater part of "The Morris Dance" on Saturday night.

MOVIE SHOWS PATRIOTIC.

Tributes to Lincoln Mark Rialto and Strand Programs.

The two most patriotic spots in the amusement district yesterday were the Rialto and Strand Theatres. The crisis in our relations with Germany came too suddenly for the directors of these palatial homes of the movies to fully realize the possibilities the situation offered for program-making the week before, but in the last week they had time to marshal their resources. The result was new bills fairly exuding patriotism yesterday.

The Rialto's show opened with an overture into which were woven Southern motifs and melodies. During the playing of this by the Rialto's excellent orchestra impersonations of Abraham Lincoln, posed by Benjamin E. Chapin, were thrown on the screen. The topical pictures included glimpses of Colonel Pershing's expedition on its march out of Mexico and of a ship alleged to be the California, the Anchor liner sunk last week by a German U-boat.

A male quartet sang Dudley Buck's martial song, "The Trumpet," and then followed a film based on an episode in Ida M. Tarbell's biography of Lincoln, "He Knew Lincoln." Ralph Ince impersonated the President, and a certain physical likeness, superficial, if not striking, made the picture interesting. A breath of real war was furnished by E. Alexander Powell, the war correspondent, who told something about the part Italy is taking in the great struggle and showed motion pictures of the allied army on the Macedonian front. A bust of Lincoln draped with the Stars and Stripes and bathed in a panel of light occupied a prominent place on the platform throughout the entertainment.

The Strand's program was not unlike the Rialto. It, too, had a Lincoln film, posed by Mr. Ince, entitled "The Seventh Son." The overture was likewise Southern in theme, and was called "The Evolution of Dixie." Movie views of Annapolis and West Point brought forth loud applause, and the singing of "America" by a flag-draped young woman, Irene Audrey, was well calculated to stir the audiences. Grace Hoffman, a coloratura soprano and an artiste of ability, who is a favorite with Strand audiences, and Florence Hardeman, violiniste, were the other soloists on the new bill. "The American Consul," with Theodore Roberts in the rôle of one of our representatives in Mexico, was the new photo play.

A picture version of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" was the offering at the Academy of Music.

SCHUMANN-HEINK HEARD.

Contralto Reappears at the Concert at the Metropolitan.

Mme. Schumann-Heink made her reappearance at the Metropolitan last evening before one of the largest audiences of the year, a crowd that filled the last chairs in the orchestra pit and every inch of standing room. The contralto, who wore no foreign medals, but one great gold one given to her lately by her neighbors in San Diego, had chosen to return to the scene of her opera career in New York with the aria "Ah, Mon Fils," from "Le Prophète," which she sang in French, and had to encore with Bizet's "Agnus Dei." Later she gave Bach's "My Heart Ever Faithful," and a little lyric of Beethoven's "Ich Liebe Dich," as well as Mary Turner Salter's "Cry of Rachel," La Forge's "At the Crucifix," and James Rogers's "At Parting."

Jacques Urlus sang the tenor air from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," adding Strauss's "Traum durch die Dämmerung" on recall. Harriet Scholder, who also had an encore after Liszt's concerto in A major, proved herself one of the most interesting pianists of the younger generation heard in the opera Sunday nights this season. Richard Hageman led the orchestra in numbers of Berlioz, Ponchielli, and Massenet.

Benefit for Destitute Children.

The concert for the poor and destitute children of the city given every year by Father McGean will take place next Sunday night at the Hippodrome. The entertainment will be under the patronage of Cardinal Farley, for whom a box has been reserved. The New York Letter Carriers' Band will play, the Fire Department Quartet will sing, and other numbers will be contributed by Laurette Taylor, Clifton Crawford, Douglas Fairbanks, Elsie Janis, Hattie Williams, and Sophie Barnard.

Plans for Columbia's Show.

The week of March 26 has been set as the date for the annual 'Varsity show of Columbia University. Oscar Hammerstein 3d, a grandson of the impresario, collaborated with Herman Axelrod in writing the piece, which is called "Home, James." Kenneth S. and Roy Webb will stage the production, and rehearsals with a tentative cast have been begun. The performances, as usual, will be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

CENTURY Theatre, 62d St., Central Pk. West
NEXT THURS. AFT. 2:45
ALL STAR BENEFIT MATINEE
For Allied Charities and Purchase of Observation Balloon for protection of New York Harbor.
NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL DEBUTANTES
In Tableaux Representing Angels of the Great Masters
Assisted by The Choir of Trinity Church
Laurette Taylor, Elsie Janis, Julie Opp Faversham, Caroline White, Pauline Donaldson, John Barrymore, Douglas Fairbanks, John Charles Thomas, Maurice & Walton, and
MADAME BARRIENTOS of the Metropolitan Opera Company,
Followed by TEA AND DANCING IN THE COCOANUT GROVE
Frank Tinney, Sam Bernard, Van & Schenck, Clifton Webb & Gloria Goodwin.
Tickets, $5-$3-$2-$1, can be obtained from Mrs. James L. Putnam, 15 West 48th St., 'phone 1178 Bryant, or at Century Theatre Box Office.

Hippodrome
MAT. TODAY at 2:15
100 Novelties New Ice Ballet
THE BIG SHOW 1000 PEOPLE
with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids
IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE
BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
THEDA BARA, "Darling of Paris."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., w. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
MERRY MAIDS OF JAPAN, Lester Trio, Lew Hawkins, Kimura Troupe, and others.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

RIALTO B'y & 42d 15, 25, 50c
Earle Williams in "Arsene Lupin." "He Knew Lincoln," E. Alexander Powell, Soloists, Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

STRAND B'way & 47 Noon to 11 30
PATRIOTIC WEEK. "The American Consul," "Story of Abraham Lincoln," Soloists, Orchestra.

500,000 Clubwomen Who Should Be Ashamed!

Go into the great meeting places of New York any Saturday and see thousands of women drinking tea and talking at the top of their voices; women wasting their lives on matters of trivial consequences.

Women who could be performing a service of mercy and tenderness and value to society. *Oh, you should all be ashamed of yourselves!*

To think that in this greatest of nations, under the noblest and most glorious of flags, in a land that has won the love of oppressed peoples of all climes through the work and sympathies of such men as Washington, Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln—that such terrible things could happen in free America.

And that lovely, splendid, noble women like ours should not cry out against this terrible outrage.

This is a thing that can come close to you. It may reach out and take your husband, or your father or brother away from you and doom him to the silence.

It may bring an enormous grief into your life by taking from you your mother, your sister or your own dear little girl.

And, *it may take even you.*

When you go to bed tonight we hope that your rest will not be broken and disturbed; that you will not have unhappy dreams because you have been negligent in permitting a black stain to be placed upon your country's honor.

When your conscience has pulled and tugged at your heart and built up within you a realization of the great wrong each and everyone of you have done against all other women and the children of your beloved country, go at once to the Lyric Theatre and there behold that which *may change the course of your entire life* henceforth.

Each thing you will see there could have been prevented.

Hundreds and hundreds of times in a single afternoon or evening some voice of conscience will whisper in your ear: "Go out of this building now determined to dedicate the remainder of your life to correcting and undoing these things that your negligence has helped bring about."

Don't *you* who read this arraignment of the women and mothers of New York imagine that you, too, will wish to go and gaze upon this powerful thing that is destined to wring the heart of humanity and bring tears to the eyes of the nation? Why not go and see?

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
TODAY 184-185TH TIMES
HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY 2:15
USUAL WED. & SAT. MATINEES
THERE IS NO OTHER ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK THAT GUARANTEES MORE UNALLOYED DELIGHT THAN RADIATES FROM
Miss Springtime
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES
Seats Now for Wash. Birthday Mat.

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT (ATOP THIS THEATRE)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC THE 30 MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THE WORLD
Meeting Place of the World.
SOMETHING NEW EVERY WEEK.
SEE THE BEAUTIFUL ZIEGFELD GIRLS DANCE ON THE
Overhead Glass Walk

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK
TODAY WEDNESDAY SATURDAY
MAUDE ADAMS in "A KISS FOR CINDERELLA"
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH

HAVE A HEART
"Jokes, Pretty Girls Everywhere and Tunes That Go to Your Feet." —Eve. World.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Eve. 8:20.
Holiday Mat. Today
Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves 8:20 Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thursday & Sat. 2:20.
Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE
"Every Intelligent Theatre-goer Ought to See 'The Great Divide.'"—Tribune.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Tonight at 8:20
Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Sat., at 2:20.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun

CENTURY B'way & 62d Street Nights at 8:20
SPECIAL LINCOLN
MATINEE TODAY At 2:15
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
Elsie Janis, Sam Bernard, Frank Tinney, Hazel Dawn, Leon Errol, Maurice & Walton, Doyle & Dixon, Harry Kelly, Van and Schenck.
Reg. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15

After Performance Visit

COCOANUT GROVE
CENTURY ROOF
Palm Beach brought to N.Y.

Turn to the Right
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Eves. 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

FULTON West 46th Street. Nights at 8:20. MATS. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"IF"—"Plenty of action of the kind that stirs red blood."—Sun.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat.
LINCOLN MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15.
LINCOLN MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Regular Matinees Wed & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS!
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

A DELIGHTFUL ADVENTURE!
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344
Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Lincoln's Birthday Matinee Today.
LAST WEEKS
THE YELLOW JACKET
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WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Eves. at 8
Matinee Tomorrow, 50c. to $1.50.
MAT. TODAY SECOND EDITION MAT. TODAY
SHOW OF WONDERS
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SUBMARINE F-7
A Startling Spectacular Sensation.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th, near B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TONIGHT AT 8:30
CHESTERTON'S Fantastic Comedy, MAGIC
and GALSWORTHY'S Cross Comedy, THE LITTLE MAN

LITTLE Theatre. Begins at 8:45 promptly, Tomorrow Eve. THE
MORRIS DANCE
By GRANVILLE BARKER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evenings 8:15
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Music has a haunting melody. —Herald
You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
"A Rollicking Musical Farce."—N. Y. Herald.
Oliver Morosco's New Musical Farce,
CANARY COTTAGE

NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS
8:30 Sharp. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
at the PRINCESS
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:25.
POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY 2:25.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

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Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
New Bill Beg. Tonight
COMEDY
West 41st St. Eves 8:45

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SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
The 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed & Sat.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music
SPARKLING YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY, 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD In HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND
Play with Music & Girls.
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—in— Cecil B. DeMille's "JOAN THE WOMAN"

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Recital by the Great French Organ Virtuoso, JOSEPH
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Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Feb. 14, at 3.
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Wed., at 8:15, Iphigenia. Kurt, Sundelius; Sembach, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Barrientos, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Fri. Aft. at 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Mason; Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Garrison, Delaunois, Howard; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3.) Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini, Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, [illegible]; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
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Fri. Aft., Feb. 16; Sun. Aft., Feb. 18.
Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
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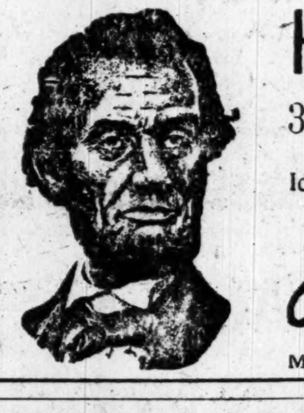

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1917.

WARTIME MONEY METHODS.

The money valuers no longer think that the credit of the United States is unlimited at 3 per cent. Probably the first half billion might be had at that rate of interest. Another half per cent. would be needed for a billion more, and in these days a billion goes only a little way. If the Government had to pay 3½ per cent., every other security would have to sell a little lower. There is nothing about the American money market to distinguish it from others in which the result of the marshaling of degrees of credit is open to the observation of all. For example as reported by cable, the value of 387 representative British securities was about three billion dollars less than before the war. There were many causes, but none superior to the placing of billions of Government credit ahead of everything else. It is undesirable to put such a cause in operation here. It may be unavoidable with respect to some few hundreds of millions wanted by our Treasury for immediate expenditure on permanent objects, although the Democratic caucus rejected the bond issue proposed in the revenue bill. But if some use of Government credit is imperative, means of limiting its enlargement are worth consideration.

It is first worthy of remark that our Government is not using the banking resources which have placed marvelous sums at the disposal of foreign countries. Yet there are billions of bank credit available for such temporary use as the war creates. It is unlikely that the war should last more than a year or two longer, and it is not good finance to incur twenty to fifty years' interest obligations for such a period. It would suit the case better on both sides the ocean if a commercial credit rather than an investment credit should be given to foreign buyers who are disordering our commodity and security markets alike by their necessitous buying of commodities and selling of securities. They have bought hugely and almost regardless of cost. They thus have raised our wage schedules and our costs of manufacturing and living. And they have created a 6 per cent. standard of first-class credit, with which our own credit must compete in proportion that our investors become familiar with the bargains offered them. In January Sir EDWARD HOLDEN remarked that the Entente Allies had sent to the United States gold which would have supported a commercial credit of seven billion dollars, and had received but little over two billions. The difference had gone partly to the stimulation of our trade by facilitating the financing of our exports to a total of nine billions. According to his calculation, there was a waste of hundreds of millions of gold, the basis of billions of credit. And it is a fact visible on this side the ocean that these billions of credit are spread before all, an invitation to speculation and inflation at a time when increasing costs are oppressing all producers.

It would be as good for us as for our foreign friends if these swollen banking resources could be put to the use of trade rather than investment. These bank funds are not suitable for absorption in long-time credit. They come from an abnormal source, and are liable to be drained away. Our exchange market shows that now we are conducting the world's exchanges at the cost of London. British finance has to carry the burden both of expenditures of thirty million dollars a day and of seeing its resources wasted here. On our part, the deluge of gold is as unwelcome as it is unused. The cost to our foreign friends of buying and borrowing here already has passed into inflammation of the commodity markets, and is in danger of doing a like disservice to the money market. There are demands from many sources that the mounting commodity prices should be controlled by law. It could be done better by putting our idle bank credits to work, perhaps with some assistance to the control of prices, not the regulation of prices by law, but buying to greater advantage in the manner available to home Governments better than to foreigners.

It is reported that the French Assembly has passed a bill to loan "allies and friendly nations" $800,000,000. It has been stated that England had financed allies to a total of four billions. Our contribution to such novelties in finance as the world never saw before is a proposal for the issue of more greenbacks by the Government and a calculation that the Federal Reserve Bank could issue a billion of currency. It would seem a better idea to find a way to give our foreign customers a commercial credit in the banks, in a strictly commercial manner, with the help of governmental favor. In case of war there might be an actual interchange of national credit in the manner used by the Allies. During peace it would be enough to find a way to finance war supplies by acceptances with the usual commercial cover. The Allies have supplied it hitherto in such embarrassing superabundance that the gold has been spent in buying sometimes on the basis of dollar for dollar. Not for the sake of the Allies—not yet our allies—but for the sake of ourselves, it is desirable that our financiers should show ingenuity in rising to the situation.

MULTIPLIED PACIFISM.

From the dark backward and abysm of time memory recalls an artless play of the Wildest West wherein the stars were "Texas JACK" (Mr. J. B. OMOHUNDRO) and Mlle. MORLACCHI, beautiful in lace petticoats, her fingers afire with diamonds, as became a simple daughter of the frontier. There were perhaps a half dozen of real or titular Indians, Pawnees or what not, in the company. They had to work for their money. Time after time they ran from left to right of the stage, shooting, shot; and stumbling behind the scenes, killed and falling again and again until their repeated and visible re-entrances stirred the laughter of the gallery gods.

The men and women now so bustling and multivocal in pacifism, the interlocking directors of peace-at-any-price societies of many names, are familiar figures, continually reappearing, the same old "bunch of uplifters," as Mr. JAMES P. HOLLAND, President of the New York Federation of Labor, says rudely but graphically. They cross the stage, shriek, and re-enter, exactly like Texas JACK's six Pawnee hostiles.

JAPAN AND CHINA'S TRADE.

Objection was made by Japan some time ago to that part of the American International Corporation's contract with China which provides for reconstruction or improvement of the Grand Canal. Recently there have been negotiations for the co-operation of Japanese bankers with the American company in this work. Published reports about the movement for co-operation have led a newspaper at China's capital to express sharp disapproval. We hope this newspaper's opinions are not those of the Chinese Government and people. The proposed co-operation would remove objections which have tended to prevent or seriously obstruct and delay execution of the contract for new railroads as well as the canal improvements. Approval of it in Japan follows recent expression by prominent Japanese statesmen of a desire for a kind of commercial partnership with the United States so far as China's trade and the development of her rich natural resources are concerned.

Some months ago, when the use of American capital in China was opposed by Japan, Russia, and the loaning group of foreign bankers, the situation seemed to warrant an assertion, which was widely published, that Japan sought to monopolize China's trade, and to prevent the United States from having a share of it after the war. But this is not Japan's attitude now. Her Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Diet two or three weeks ago, expressed gratification because co-operation in China had been suggested by our capitalists. Count TERAUCHI had been saying that such co-operation would be welcomed, and it was invited by Viscount INOUYE, who asserted that Japan had not enough capital for the development of China's coal and ores. Japan's Ambassador here in a recent public address remarked that representative men in his country were pointing out the advantages of economic and commercial co-operation with the United States.

This movement for association in the canal work is a beginning that China should regard with favor. Her natural resources should be developed. Japan needs her coal and iron ores. We do not, but our capital can be invested to China's advantage in the utilization of them. China needs railroads, and, as we have said, co-operation on the canal would probably prevent delay in the construction of the 1,500 miles of road which the American company has undertaken to build.

NEW JERSEY'S FULL CREW LAW.

New Jersey, like New York in Governor SULZER's time, passed full crew laws. New Jersey is now reconsidering, and setting an example to New York. The New Jersey movement includes even the Grangers, 6,000 strong. Fifty-one Boards of Trade rally to the support of the railways, which have been put to a yearly expense of $400,000. The money would have been better applied to the purpose for which the full crew laws were passed on false pretenses. It was alleged that the extra men were needed for the safety and convenience of the public, but $400,000 would pay the interest upon a sum sufficient to supply safety devices and equipment and take the trains off the grade crossings. That would have been a public benefit.

The working of the full crew law in that respect is disappointing, according to the testimony in THE TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE by Mr. PAUL WILLARD GARRETT of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce's Bureau of Research. He finds that, twenty-two States have passed full crew laws on the plea of the necessity of public protection. But 63 per cent. of the total railway accidents are due to causes which have no relation to the size of train crews. Of the twenty causes of railway fatalities, sixteen are equally irrelevant. Further eliminations reduce the per cent. of railway fatalities due in any possible degree to the train crews to 2.4 per cent. Applying this method to New York, it appears that of 1,728 casualties 1,696 could not possibly have been caused by the train crews, and therefore could not have been prevented by train crew legislation.

As individuals the trainmen are not sympathetic with the law which their unions approve. Common sense indicates that the size of train crews should be related to the conditions of traffic, the nature of the train, the state of the weather, and other matters suitable for regulation according to the discretion of those responsible for the safety of the public, under the oversight of the State utility commissions. The fixing of the crews at any specified number by a rigid law is compulsory waste. The action of New Jersey is worth observation by New York legislators.

OUT OF GERMANY.

There is cause for much satisfaction in the fact that Ambassador GERARD has at length crossed the German frontier and now has before him a journey through lands where he will be treated with courtesy and respect. It seems to be practically certain that he was not so treated by the Government to which he was accredited. According to the report of the matter given by a correspondent who was one of the first Americans to leave Germany, a quite unseemly degree of pressure was put upon Mr. GERARD to persuade or compel him to assent to some kind of agreement confirming or extending our treaty of 1799 with Prussia, under the terms of which German subjects here and Americans in Germany would be permitted to remain nine months to settle their business affairs; and it was intimated that it would be to the interest of our citizens still remaining in Germany if the arrangement were made.

It was a strange proceeding, and the rank discourtesy of it was perhaps not its most characteristic quality. Mr. GERARD had been recalled and was without authority to execute agreements. Had he yielded, the covenant would have been of no binding force until it had received the sanction of the Government at Washington, which will be little likely to take up the subject of the old treaty save after grave consideration. Mr. GERARD had no thought of yielding to compulsion from that quarter. He gave a dignified refusal to all the importunities to which he was subjected, a course, we may be sure, that will have the full approval of his Government. Now that Americans who have been in Germany are free from the restraints of the Imperial censorship, we shall be in the way of learning a great deal about conditions within the empire as to which hitherto our information has been incomplete.

THE ARKANSAS COAL CASES.

The Supreme Court has sustained the Circuit Court in overruling the District Federal Court, which refused to try a case against a union for damages by conspiracy under the Sherman law. The question of damages remains to be settled upon the merits, but the highest authority approves two important points. One is that a union cannot avoid litigation by refusing to incorporate. An association of workers is a "person" for the purpose of prosecution under the Sherman law and may be sued under its name. This particular association consists of 400,000 persons, who held that they could not be sued collectively, but that the plaintiff's remedy was against the conspirators individually.

The common law rule that only entities known to the law are suable may be modified both by explicit statute and by statutory implication. The case against the miners differs from the case against the Danbury hatters in that the miners did not interfere with sales, but with production of goods sold in interstate commerce. The case settles it that the two methods of interference with interstate commerce are alike unlawful.

The homes of the individual hatters are about to be sold in foreclosure, but there should be no loss to them individually. The union assumed their losses when it inspired their acts. The miners also may escape if their union is held liable for the damages claimed, $1,250,000. If individual unionists wish to escape individual liability it behooves them to consider carefully the acts of their unions. Unless unions wish to expose their members to liability they should also be careful of their acts. Unions have their rights, but not all the rights. They are not forbidden to exist, but their existence gives them no license for unlawful acts. The Clayton act does not modify the Sherman law in this respect.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

Germany invites the hostility of nearly all the naval forces of the world while professing to promote, by action closely resembling piracy, and equally indefensible, that freedom of the seas which, she asserts, "has always formed part" of her "leading principles." The lawless methods she has adopted and is using are condemned by the United States and other neutral nations. They fail to see how ruthless violation of the accepted principles of international law can, as she says, "serve the welfare of mankind." From day to day the chorus of neutral protest gains force. Germany's policy is denounced by the South American press. As the number of ships sunk and of lives and cargoes lost increases, the neutral world's indignation will become more intense. The commercial interests of this hemisphere now menaced are of great value. Our exports to Europe last year were $3,813,000,000. South America will suffer intolerable loss in both exports and imports.

It is conceivable that the navies of more of the neutral countries may eventually be found in direct opposition to the German lawlessness. In the following table the naval forces of the world are measured. Information which might slightly affect the figures has for some time past been withheld from publication by the belligerents. The number of small craft would be larger in any complete and official statement. It has been necessary to estimate tonnage in some cases. No accurate enumeration of the forces as they were at the beginning of the year can now be published, and it is impracticable at present to make full allowance for losses and for recent additions from the shipyards:

Nations.	Battle-ships.	Cruisers.	Other Vessels.	Tonnage.
ENTENTE ALLIES.				
Great Britain	77	128	488	2,900,000
France	31	34	339	1,100,000
Russia	14	24	158	824,000
Italy	13	18	148	540,000
Japan	25	30	118	855,000
	160	234	1,251	6,219,000
NEUTRALS.				
United States	42	34	163	1,200,000
Argentina	4	6	27	162,000
Brazil	4	3	28	110,000
Chile	3	3	25	80,000
Peru	..	6	7	17,000
Colombia	..	5	6	16,000
Venezuela	..	1	6	5,000
Uruguay	..	2	..	5,000
Norway	..	4	23	37,000
Sweden	..	16	53	117,000
Spain	4	6	30	120,000
Netherlands	..	11	36	80,000
Denmark	..	6	24	40,000
Greece	..	9	27	84,000
China	..	4	3	18,000
	57	116	458	2,091,000
TEUTONIC ALLIES.				
Germany	28	37	241	1,350,000
Austria	16	18	101	530,000
Turkey	3	2	31	80,000
	47	57	373	1,960,000
Grand total	264	407	2,082	10,270,000

Germany is now opposed by three-fifths of the naval tonnage of the world. If her submarine attacks upon commerce draw in the ships of neutral nations, more than four-fifths of this tonnage will be used against what she calls an attempt to serve the welfare of mankind.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Secrecy Hard to Explain. "We are not permitted to know what the submarine casualties are," is the statement in one of the cable dispatches from London. It means that the British military censorship is preventing, as far it can, revelations of the British Navy's degree of success in sinking the enemy's undersea boats.

Now, it is not for civilians, and civilians remote from the scene of operations at that, to teach the professional fighting folk their business, and in finding fault with them absurd mistakes, obviously, can be made, but the policy of silence with respect to "submarine casualties," as in so many other cases, is irritatingly as well as deeply mysterious, and perhaps even a civilian may be pardoned for thinking that it ought to be cleared up by a better explanation than has yet been offered.

The only one to be recalled is that the Germans, when all they know about a missing submersible is that it went out and never came back, are more worried and fretted than they would be to hear of a definite loss. That may be true, but certainly they are not intimidated by the absence of news, and surely, if the British really have sunk or captured a large number of these pestilent craft, by concealing that fact they are rendering it easier for the German Government to keep the same fact from the German people. That is to make easier the task of manning new submarines, and it would be a hard, or at least a harder, one if they knew that the common end of such voyages was death or capture.

But is that the common end of them? A hostile or suspicious critic might be moved to say that the present policy is rather more likely to hide failure than success, just as every one of us believes that the police tell us to say nothing, publicly, when our houses are robbed, not because silence facilitates the work of the detectives, but because it saves them from derision when their efforts are futile. In short, while it is easy to see why the British do not disclose just where and how they destroy or capture submarines, it is difficult, indeed, to see any reason why, if the destroyings or capturings are many, the disclosure of the number should not be of far more advantage than injury to the Allies.

Will Lynchers Heed the Lesson? A Georgia Sheriff was murdered something over a year ago. Naturally, there was intense excitement in Worth County, where the crime was committed, and of the six negroes who were arrested on suspicion five were promptly hanged by a mob. The sixth, one JIM KEITH, chanced to be rescued from the lynchers, much to their indignation. He was put on trial and convicted of complicity in the murder, but not of actual participation in it, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Recently some new facts concerning the Sheriff's death came to light, and in the second trial that was accorded to KEITH, because of their importance, not only was he cleared by the jury of having had any hand at all in the killing, but it was also proved that the five negroes who were lynched were equally guiltless.

Comment on such a series of events is not welcomed by Georgians when it comes from the Northern press, but they cannot complain at the republication here of what is said, after telling the facts just summarized, by The Atlanta Constitution:

> What a commentary upon the accursed institution of lynching! A murder is committed; a mob forms; five innocent negroes are lynched; the life of a sixth barely saved by the authorities from the mob. Then, more than a year later, "further evidence "has led to the general belief that MOZELLE "LAKE, who escaped, is the murderer!"
>
> A white jury and the law, soberly and with deliberation, could restore to the one living victim of a premature mad impulse his liberty, but not to the five others, who are dead.
>
> How long are the decent, law-abiding citizens of Georgia going to tolerate this disgraceful, barbaric practice—which is the foulest blot upon the name of the State today?

That covers the case adequately, and nothing need be added to it.

MISTREATED ENVOYS.

Experiences of Russians in Germany and Turkey.

New York, Feb. 8, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your editorial article in today's TIMES "Has Germany Gone Mad?" I wonder if the way Russian representatives in Germany and Turkey were treated at the outbreak of hostilities is known to the American public.

To begin with, the greater part of Russian Consuls, as well as several members of the embassy, immediately after the declaration of war by Germany on Russia, were put in prison and many of them had to share the cell with common criminals. They were not allowed to buy their food and had to eat what was served to them, the same kind of food that was served to other prisoners. On their way to prison the Consuls and diplomats were insulted, spit at, and several of them were even struck with canes by the German public that were allowed to give free scope to their evidently patriotic manifestations. The Consuls were kept in prison for several days, and after that they received their passports. Among them was one of my acquaintances, S. Zoreff, Consul in Cairo, who having his leave at that time, happened to be in Berlin as a mere visitor.

The humiliation and outrage the Russian Consuls were subjected to in Turkey were still worse. The Russian Ambassador, Mr. de Giers, with his staff was treated courteously by the Turkish authorities, and the departure was witnessed by a rather curious than hostile crowd. Yet the Russian Consuls in Asiatic Turkey were badly abused, their dwellings confiscated or sacked, and they themselves put in prison and kept there for several months. I have seen several of them arrive in Alexandria during the months of January and February, 1915, in a deplorable state of health, without money or luggage, everything having been taken away from them. Among them were two of my acquaintances, Mr. Batoushkoff, Consul General in Beirut, and Mr. Jerzumowski, Consul in Jerusalem.

As I speak of Turkey perhaps it would interest your readers to hear how Turkey has been driven into war by Germany. Living at that time with a relative at the Russian Embassy in Constantinople, my cousin being an attaché, I am certainly well informed as to Teutonic machinations preceding the war.

Germany understood how to get, little by little, mastery over the Turkish fleet; three parts of the crew on each Turkish ship were Germans and only one part were Turks. The vessels were under the command of German officers, (called "instructors.") When the moment came that Germany wanted Turkey to strike, the Cabinet were not united, those members who had studied or traveled in France being Francophile (Talaat Bey, the Great Vizier himself, &c.,) and others who had been to Germany, like Enver Pasha, being Germanophile. Seeing the dilemma, Germany decided to take things into her own hands, and struck the Teutonic blow under the Turkish flag. Turkish vessels under the command of German officers attacked a Russian craft and shelled Sebastopol, opening thus hostilities on their own responsibility.

When news of this act reached Constantinople general consternation prevailed. What was to be done? Unmask the dead? Turkey was virtually in German power; a word from the German commander and Constantinople would be shelled by the Turkish fleet.

Consequently the Great Vizier decided to be "sick and unable to receive the Russian Ambassador." The embassy was surrounded by a good number of detectives till after three days of mysterious silence the Great Vizier sent passports.

This is the story of how "Turkey has been attacked by Russia."

MME. M. MNICHEK.

Lincoln as Peacemaker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To all those well meaning but shortsighted men and women who would if they could bring this terrible war to a close without a victory that shall crush forever that demoniacal spirit of Prussianism, incarnated in the Kaiser and his war lords, I would not only commend, as many others have done, those memorable words of Lincoln, "We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope that it will never end until that time," but I would also call their attention to a fact not so well known that this same martyred President saw no inconsistency in claiming for himself at the same time the beatitude vouchsafed only to the peacemakers, for he once said to a friend:

"I have read the beatitudes of Jesus, and I have sometimes thought I might claim the benefit of the one that pronounces a blessing upon those who hunger and thirst after righteousness, but if that fails me possibly I may come in among the peacemakers."

Verbum sap.

PHILIP W. FAUNTLEROY.
Beacon, Feb. 6, 1917.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Man whose form, like the forest trees,
Was tall and strong;
Whose heart was gentle as the flowers,
With no room for a wrong;
Soul that was white as are God's stars
At Evensong.

Heart that bled and beat in his breast
For his country;
Ears that heard the stifled cry
Of suffering humanity;
Hands that broke more than iron bars
To set men free.

God help us in this hour to live
The vision Lincoln saw!
Oh! May his voice from out the past
Ring clear from shore to shore,
And let his dauntless spirit dwell
With us forevermore.

M. I. JOHNSON.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Suggestions for Telling Blows "If War Comes.

New York, Feb. 9, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first essential step to be taken at this time by the Government and people of the United States is to coordinate their efforts with those of the nations who are at present at war with the country with which we will, in all probability, be involved. From present indications there is a likelihood of our proceeding on our own lines to prepare for a state of immediate defense against an invasion which in all likelihood will never take place, and in so doing, regardless of the needs of those already on the firing line, we may cripple their effectiveness instead of lending our aid, prolong the war, and possibly endanger our own future safety.

The upbuilding of an army such as this country should have under the existing international conditions, should be carried out after consultation with those foreign nations whose victory is essential to our security and with due regard for their needs, so that the mistakes which they made when operating as independent units may not be repeated by us. This course does not call for any entangling alliances, but simply demands that we inform ourselves as to the plans and needs of those who are already in the fight and co-ordinate our efforts at our own discretion, reserving full liberty of action.

The next step that should be taken is to put every pound of available national energy into the building of ships to take the place of those being destroyed and which will be essential to the carrying on of our commerce both during and after the war. Such ingenuity as we can muster should be turned to the development of ships, as far as possible, immune from submarine attack. Further, we should construct, as speedily as possible, a fleet of convoys and submarine destroyers, which could be built in a comparatively short time and which, according to all reasonable speculation, is the only form of naval protection likely to be needed by this country for some time to come. The building of huge dreadnoughts, &c., which will not be completed in time to be of any service and whose services, under the conditions of this war, would be of comparatively little value if completed, can well, if necessary, be delayed while our energies are concentrated upon the creation of a fleet for the protection of our commerce carriers.

These are vital steps which should be taken promptly, and delay in the execution of any of them may lead to misfortune in the future.

BANKER.

Treaties with Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be useful as well as interesting at this time to notice that none of the treaties at present existing between the United States and Germany provides for the immunity of private property from capture at sea in time of war.

Our treaty with Prussia of 1785 was negotiated by Benjamin Franklin and Frederick the Great. Franklin had tried in vain two years earlier to have the principle of complete immunity embodied in the treaty of peace with Great Britain. He has been called the originator of the movement for immunity in practical politics. He represented a new State with a small navy and unlimited commercial potentialities. Frederick II. regarded war with the United States as impossible, and he derived satisfaction from being regarded as a reformer so long as the reputation cost him nothing.

Hence the treaty of 1785 contained as part of Article XXIII. the following provision:

> * * * All merchant and trading vessels [of the two contracting parties] employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested; and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels or interrupt such commerce.

This treaty thus definitely provides for the inviolability of private property at sea in the event of war arising between the two powers. But our treaty with Prussia of 1799 contains no such stipulation. Article XXIII. of that treaty is identical with Article XXIII. of the 1785 treaty up to the above-quoted provision, which is entirely omitted. Finally, our treaty with Prussia of 1828 simply provides that Article XXIII. of the 1799 treaty is revived "with the same force and virtue as if it made part of the context of the present treaty."

HAROLD S. QUIGLEY.
Princeton, N. J., Feb. 9, 1917.

Miss Carpenter's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, makes the following astounding statements: "Our country has no moral right to call for sacrifice and for service upon those who are not yet an integral part of that Government," and "to demand or to expect from 20,000,000 unenfranchised women the same loyal support that it has a right to expect from free citizens is an injustice not to be tolerated."

In the face of terrible realities, this sort of "argument" is an affront to intelligent and high-minded women. Women are an "integral part" of every country, and they share with men every protection which this Government extends to its citizens. But when the country is confronted by danger or dishonor, Miss Carpenter and every other suffragist, in common with women in general, whether enfranchised or not, are absolutely dependent for protection upon the manhood of the nation.

The suffragettes of England are today being protected by the men they formerly assailed and abused. The Congressional Union is the exploiter of Mrs. Pankhurst's tactics and theories, and to that extent at least deserves the unqualified condemnation of all true women who love their brothers and their country more than themselves.

ELEANOR CARDEN.
New York, Feb. 9, 1917.

One Nation, One Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most rapid and effective way of fostering American ideals, language, and customs is to enforce the use of the English language, written and spoken, everywhere. It is impossible to estimate the pernicious influence, at this time especially, of newspapers printed in the alien tongues. Every paper hereafter published in a foreign language in America should have a literal translation of each article adjoined.

ALFRED E. HENDERSON.
New York, Feb. 8, 1917.

For the French Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers will be interested to learn of the welcome accorded by the thousands of wounded soldiers in French hospitals to the Christmas bags the American Fund for French Wounded was enabled to present through the kindness of American contributors. Fifty thousand of these "sacs surprises," as they were called, were distributed, giving unalloyed pleasure to the recipients. The January report of the American Fund for French Wounded gives details of the excellent work accomplished. In December 501 hospitals were helped and 810,834 articles and dressings distributed. What the fund now needs is blankets, pillows, sweaters, mufflers, and other things to enable wounded men to sit out of doors in the sun. Tubercular wards need many things. The American public has but to be told to open its purse. The offices of the organization in New York are 122 Madison Avenue, where the co-operation of those interested will be gladly received.

JULIA FRAZIER.
New York, Feb. 5, 1917.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE A WAR.

Algernon Lee Says the Party Disapproves Steps Taken.

New York, Feb. 9, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles Edward Russell no doubt has a right to hold and to express his opinion in favor of armament and war—just as good a right as any one else has to hold or express any opinion, correct or erroneous. But you have no moral right to call it "A Socialist Opinion." If an individual member of the Methodist Church should write an article supporting the doctrine of papal infallibility, I do not suppose you would call that "a Methodist opinion."

During the last thirty months, with all the lessons of the European war before them, the 83,000 organized members of the Socialist Party have earnestly considered and freely discussed the question. Mr. Russell and the few who think with him have had their fair chance in party meeting and in the party press. They have not succeeded in convincing the rest of us. On repeated occasions, in local branch meetings all over the country, through State committees and State conventions, through the national committees of the party, and through a general vote or referendum of its members, the party's old position has been affirmed and reaffirmed—that of outspoken and emphatic opposition to war, to militarism, (even when christened "preparedness,") and to the policy of capitalist imperialism, which is the chief cause of war and militarism.

At the present moment the party membership is virtually unanimous in disapproving the steps already taken at Washington, which have come very close to involving this country in the European war; in declaring that the participation of the United States in that war would cause great injury to the material and moral interests of the mass of our population, and would benefit only certain parasitic and reactionary elements in this country and in Europe, (including the Prussian Junkerthum;) and in resolving to use all available means to prevent such a calamity from being brought upon this nation, and, if it does come despite our efforts, to lighten and curtail it as much as possible.

Some persons, through lack of thought, some through timidity, some for reasons of partisan interest, hold that we ought to be silent at this time, that we ought to put blind confidence in the Administration and accept its decision without a murmur, whatever that decision may eventually be. This is the political logic of autocracy, not of a free State. If there is ever a time when the private citizen has the right and the duty to make his voice heard, it is just such a time as this. If it is "disloyal" now to criticise the conduct of the Administration and attempt to influence it, then Daniel Webster and James Russell Lowell and Charles Sumner and Abraham Lincoln were disloyal in 1812-1815 and in 1844-1848. The very fact that war and preparations for war always involve an infringement of the fundamental rights of free speech and free press is of itself a sufficient reason for us to oppose them.

ALGERNON LEE.

DISLOYAL PACIFISTS

Waste Our Time "While Gunman Is Creeping Up Our Front Steps."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former advocate of woman suffrage, but at last shamed out of its ranks by the conduct of its pacifist and passivist majority, may I have a word or two on Saturday evening's so-called peace meeting which the city's Board of Education permitted in the Stuyvesant High School?

The unpatriotic utterances of the women disturbers in that public school will have small effect. But have we not heard enough of them? Even if the publishing of their ravings is harmless, it requires newspaper space—columns which might better be devoted to subjects needing our serious attention.

Instead of exciting our pity or disgust by recording such meetings, please tell us more of what the United States Government is doing to protect us against sure attack, and how all the sane men and women of a peaceful nation are awakening to immediate action, after having been lured temporarily into a fool's paradise by leaders who lacked ordinary foresight or were afflicted with extraordinary timidity. Tell us what the real Americans are doing to protect their homes and families. Let the passivist notoriety-seekers dwell unadvertised in that haven of peace which they so much desire, but which cannot be forced upon the rest of us. Let us have real peace—relief from the passivist brand of peace, that falsely named state of mind represented by men and women who term themselves pacifists, but whose capacity for bickering, abuse, and disloyalty is beyond the imagination of all genuine lovers of peace. We have been patient; we have heard what they had to say. We have no more time to waste on the study of psychopathy now that the gunman is creeping up our front steps.

F. M. G.
New York, Feb. 11, 1917.

For Neutrals to Join Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, for one, feel certain that the same kind of remorseless military necessity which provoked Germany's willful attack upon helpless Belgium is again the cause of her latest outrageous proposal against the rights of neutral countries. This step serves, no doubt, a double object: to force them into a peaceful isolation of England, or, if worse comes to worst and most of them break off diplomatic relations with Germany, this would give the Kaiser and his military clan a golden opportunity for claiming that as a fight against the whole world, to result in a complete German victory, would necessitate some years, during which many of their women and babies would die from starvation, they were thereby compelled to surrender to their enemies.

For the last reason a prompt alignment of neutral nations on the side of President Wilson, (and I hope the Latin-American republics will be the first ones to do so,) would unquestionably shorten the duration of the war.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.
Long Branch, Feb. 5, 1917.

An Unnecessary Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many other people I was horrified to learn of the victim who fell through a manhole into a Brooklyn sewer a few days since, and I hope and have no doubt that your influence will be used to prevent a repetition of such a dreadful and unnecessary accident.

It is only a short time ago, while walking down Fifth Avenue one morning when they were clearing the streets, that I noticed how frequently the manholes were uncovered without any one to guard them, and it struck me then that they were a great menace to public safety.

Our present method of disposing of the snow and slush in this manner seems a very good one, but I think when manholes are uncovered there should always be some guard around them, which would prevent further loss of life, and I hope that such a regulation will be enforced.

WILLIAM H. PARSONS.
New York, Feb. 10, 1917.

ART NOTES.

Chinese Paintings and Pottery—The New Exhibitions.

The Chinese paintings and potteries on view at the Anderson Galleries will interest connoisseurs in Chinese art. They were collected by Thomas R. Abbott, a permanent resident of Peking, and were brought to America by Frederick Moore. A certain number of the objects exhibited are considered of so high a quality that a minimum reserve price has been placed upon them. One of these is the image of a Lohan carved in hard stone, the face a mass of wrinkles schematically patterned, the figure realistically seen, posed rather as a tired old man than as a Buddhist apostle of a high degree of spiritual energy. Three of the paintings on silk also are given the asterisk, indicating their presence in the first class.

A number of the pottery figures given to the Ming period are vigorous in character and a pottery figure of Confucius in aubergine and robin's-egg blue is very fine in color. Among the grave images a camel with high raised head and open mouth is remarkably lifelike.

Pissarro.

One of his critics has said that Millet gave Camille Pissarro his line. In the exhibition of Pissarro's paintings at the Durand-Ruel Galleries it is easy to see Millet's line in the buxom forms of the market women in "Le Marche au Grains, Pontoise," 1893, the "Gardeuse d'Oies," 1892; in blanchisseuse, laveuse, baigneuse, bergère, all figures of the nineties, we get this robust natural line, softened somewhat from Millet's very moderate asperities, almost suggesting the plumpness of a Maurice Denis in the corpulent market women. The color, too, is mild and soft and the planes are simple. One can trace many a modern talent back to Pissarro, who nourished those too sensitive to bear the harsh influence of Monet and Manet.

The landscapes are in the more familiar vein, all of them pure Pissarro, but with much to choose between the almost commonplace "Vue de Bazincourt" and the superb "Matin, soleil, St. Jacques, Dieppe." The exhibition lasts through Feb. 17.

Cows in Pasture.

At the Arlington Galleries, Matilda Browne is holding an exhibition that affirms her position in the first class of American animal painters. Whatever you may say of the character of her handsome beasts, you seldom can say that they fail to fit in their landscape setting. They belong to their backgrounds and foregrounds, and the pictures in which they play a leading part show training and appreciation of landscape character. This, of course, immensely helps the cattle themselves. They could not be so beautiful in salient isolation as they are forming part and parcel of their shady pastures, with their brothers, the trees, and their sisters, the clouds.

Miss Browne does not miss, however, their idiosyncrasy. Without sentimentalizing them she gives each of them a genuine temperament, and in "The Wanderer" there is even a touch of the strange significance that made Holman Hunt's "The Scapegoat" a picture to haunt more than one generation.

The City Club, of New York.

A group exhibition of modern paintings will be open at the City Club until Feb. 21. The artists represented are: Hayley Lever, Samuel Halpert, Man Ray, H. Paul Burlin, and Edward Fisk.

The exhibition rooms on the first floor are open daily. Ladies are admitted between the hours of 11 and 4.

Story Hours at Metropolitan Museum.

The Metropolitan Museum's free story hours are given under the auspices of the School Art League each Sunday afternoon in February, March, and April, at 3 o'clock, in the Auditorium of the Museum. Miss Anna C. Chandler tells the tales, illustrating them with lantern slides. The talks are designed to help those who hear them to enjoy with keen appreciation the treasures shown in the museum galleries. The present series is the second to be given by the School Art League. The first was completed in the Fall of last year, and drew so many visitors that the classroom where the talks were first given had to be abandoned for the larger auditorium. Among the steady patrons have been the small boys of one of the city's asylums.

The School Art League issues a printed calendar of its story hours, that for Feb. 18 being "The Statue Which Came to Life"; Feb. 25, "The Kindness of the Egyptian Moon-God." On March 4 Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in High Schools, will speak on "The Golden Age of Greece," drawing a number of pictures before the audience on a large drawing board.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art announces that owing to illness of Gifford Beal, Paul Dougherty will address the art students on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, in the series of "Lectures for Students in the Art Schools of New York City."

The Union League Club Exhibition.

This month's exhibition at the Union League Club is restricted to five artists, Cullen Yates, Chauncey F. Ryder, who makes an interesting contrast on the opposite wall; John Henning Fry, Frederick J. Waugh, with a group of eleven marines, and William H. Howe, whose most effective and strongest work, "The Bull," is a picture to stand comparison with any by the Barbizon animal painters.

Another Good Story Questioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial note in your issue of Jan. 23 you related a story to the effect that, in July last, the Duke of Connaught reviewed Stoney Indians at Banff, Alta.; that the Indians were late; that the Duke rebuked them for keeping him waiting, informing them that he "was not accustomed to be kept waiting by anybody," and that the Stoney Chief replied, "Well, then, you have had a new experience."

It is a pity to puncture this story, but the only word of truth in the narration is the statement that the Duke was kept waiting. Furthermore, any one who was in contact with the Duke during his stay in Canada, knows that the story that this courteous gentleman rebuked an "untutored savage" is an impossible one.

Finally, if the Duke had been annoyed, it would have been as justifiable as that of a host who has had his dinner spoiled by inexcusable dilatoriness of a guest.

You state, respecting this fictitious speech, that it was "of precisely the kind that all except the most tactful and cautious representatives of royalty are, in these days, hearing with ever-increasing frequency." Without reflecting upon your system of Government, may I, as a British subject, born and bred in Canada, say that, when we look back, particularly upon the events of the last two and a half years, we are satisfied that, under our system, the people rule, and that the Crown never stood higher in the affections and esteem of the people of the British Empire?

JAMES WHITE.
Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1917.

REVOLT IN CUBA ON ELECTION EVE

Soldiers in Havana and Santa Clara Provinces Rebel and Fighting Follows.

ONE LEADER IS KILLED

Marianao Centre of Disturbance Following Discovery of Plot Against President.

TROOPS PURSUING REBELS

United States Could Again Intervene if the Situation Should Become Acute.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The Cuban Government made the official statement tonight that about thirty men of the Seventh and Eighth Companies of Infantry stationed at Camp Columbia, near Mariano, had revolted and escaped with their arms. Troops are in pursuit. Lieutenant Larrubia was wounded when attempting to prevent the escape of the men.

At Canas, Havana Province, according to the statement, Commander José Castillo was killed by troops who were dispersing a group of rebels. It is alleged that Castillo was heading the uprising there.

In Santa Clara Province, where partial re-elections are to take place next Wednesday, two small groups of rebels are being pursued by Government forces.

Many civilians and a few army men have been arrested and warrants have been issued for others.

The Government is taking every precaution to maintain order, it is announced. The Chief of Staff, together with his staff, have taken up quarters at the palace.

Liberal Leaders Disappear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The arresting of Liberal civilians continued throughout the day for alleged plotting against the Government. All automobiles and vehicles leaving the city were searched on the outskirts by policemen and many Liberals were arrested making their way to the country, apparently to some predetermined rendezvous.

Many Liberals of high and low degree have completely dropped from sight. Alfredo Zayas, Liberal candidate for the Presidency, who was returning to Havana from Santa Clara, failed to arrive in Havana, as was expected. He is said to have left the train at some small way station.

The Government has placed policemen in the offices of the local Liberal newspapers to see that they confine themselves to printing the official versions of the occurrences and print nothing calculated to excite additional trouble. The Liberals evidently had some plan which they hoped to put into operation tomorrow. It is impossible to ascertain its nature, unless it was hoped to start a general mutiny within the army, which the Government is confident would not prosper, as it knows what soldiers can be depended upon. The absence of the leaders, ex-President José Miguel Gomez, who left for parts unknown on his yacht, and Dr. Orestes Ferrera, who is in New York, has caused a perceptible drop in the Liberal thermometer, and the Government officials predict that, abandoned by their leaders, the other Liberals will take care not to get themselves into trouble.

President Menocal's secretary tonight issued the following statement:

“The situation tonight is as follows:

“The discovery of an attempt against the life of President Menocal was followed by the arrest of several subordinate officers of the army, and various civilians who are strongly suspected of being involved in the matter. This scheme seems to have been allied to another involving a disturbance of the public peace in certain localities, but up to the present moment absolutely nothing has occurred to justify any expectations that may have been held in this connection, with the exception of slight disorder at Camp Columbia last evening, where several soldiers fled their quarters. Some of these men returned today, however, and a few others who are missing appear to have gone into hiding.

“A party of several men, civilians, bound apparently upon an unlawful mission, were held up by the rural guards and, offering resistance, were immediately dispersed with the loss of one of their members killed.

“Some excitement is noticed in Santa Clara Province, where the idea is, from what impressions can be gathered, to do what is possible to have the by-elections that should be held on Wednesday postponed, but under no circumstances will this be done. With the exception of the above mentioned disturbance, officials in all municipalities of the six provinces report everything normal.”

The impression in Governmental circles is that the sole purpose of the Liberals in starting trouble now was to try to provoke American intervention before the Santa Clara partial elections were held. The disappearance of such leaders as Gomez and Ferrara at this critical time is believed to prevent further trouble. There was some fear at first that the Liberals might set fire to some cane fields, but not a single instance is reported.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Havana cabled on Saturday that a plot had been discovered, having for its purpose the kidnapping of President Menocal, who was to be forced to sign a paper resigning from the Presidency. The reason for the plot was said to be the desire of Menocal's enemies to have Vice President Varona act as Executive when the partial elections are held in Santa Clara Province next Wednesday. The Presidency of Cuba depends upon the outcome of these elections, as the regular elections last November were inconclusive. Menocal as head of the Conservative Party (in power) is a candidate for re-election, while his opponent is Zayas, the Liberal leader. There has been much bad feeling between the parties since last November.

As a result of the discovery of the plot four Lieutenants, two of whom were in charge of the Presidential palace, were arrested. Warrants were issued for the arrest of General Guerra, who led the August revolution, and several officials in the city of Marianao, which is near Havana.

OUR INTERVENTION POSSIBLE.

Platt Amendment Permits U. S. to Step In if Trouble Is Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Official confirmation of the reported plot in Cuba against the existing Government and involving civil and military officials, and of revolutionary activities in Havana and Santa Clara Provinces have not reached the State Department, which, however, will be kept fully informed by its diplomatic officers at Havana. It is the hope of officials here that the Cuban Government, which is unofficially reported to have made many arrests, will be able to maintain law and order and cope with whatever the situation may develop.

Under the terms of the Platt Amendment it would be possible for the United States to intervene again in Cuba, should the revolt become general, and the situation acute. That amendment, enacted by Congress, under date of March 2, 1901 provides:

“That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.”

The Squiers-de Zaldo Convention between the United States and Cuba, concluded May 22, 1903, and proclaimed July 2, 1904, contains this stipulation:

“The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.”

The conditions imposed by the Platt Amendment were accepted by Cuba on June 12, 1901. On Feb. 24, 1902, the first Cuban President and Vice President were elected, and on May 20, 1902, the control of the island was formally transferred to the new Cuban Government. Under treaties signed July 2, 1903, the United States has coaling stations at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda.

The connection between Cuba and the United States was rendered still closer by the reciprocal commercial convention which came into operation on Dec. 27, 1903, and by the treaty of May 22, 1903. In August, 1906, an insurrection broke out in Cuba and the United States Government intervened, undertaking the provisional government of the island. On Jan. 24, 1909, the provisional government came to an end and the new President assumed office.

LONDON TIMES AT 4 CENTS.

Paper Increases Price on Account of the Shortage of News Print.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 12.—The London Times announces this morning that as a consequence of the increasing restrictions on newsprint paper it has raised its price to 4 cents a copy. It says the recent increase to 3 cents did not affect its circulation, and with a view to this end will again raise its price, if necessary, even to 14 cents, which the paper sold at prior to 1836.

It is the intention of The Times to encourage a house-to-house loan circulation.

NEW WAR PLAY SEEN.

“The Iron Cross” Shows Many of the Horrors of Battle.

The play producers learned early in the war that the public would not pay to see its tragedies depicted on the stage, and so of late plays dealing with the grim side of the world conflict have been relegated to side-door Sunday-night performances by bands of theatrical specialists. Two weeks ago the Stage Society presented Arturo Giovanitti's drama, “As It Was in the Beginning,” and last night a new organization of men and women interested in the theatre, calling themselves the Morningside Players, gave a performance of “The Iron Cross,” a new play by Elmer L. Reizenstein, in the Comedy Theatre.

Mr. Reizenstein will be recalled by those who read their programs as the young man who astonished Broadway several years ago by writing “On Trial,” a melodrama whose novel construction immediately won for it wide popularity. “On Trial” was Mr. Reizenstein's first play, “The Iron Cross” is his second, and while it has not the financial promise of the other, it serves to show that the writing of “On Trial” was not a fluke, and that Mr. Reizenstein is quite likely to turn out some more good plays.

As did Mr. Giovanitti, this author has illustrated the effect of war on different individuals and types. He has chosen a group of relatives and neighbors in a village in East Prussia for his purpose.

The last two acts show the human remnants of this little group taking up the shattered strands of their lives. In this half of the play there is real dramatic strength and a rich vein of ironic humor that comes as a distinct surprise after “On Trial,” which gave no indication that the author knew what humor was. The lines in which this occurred fell to Edwin Nicander, who is still playing in “Good Gracious Annabelle.” The character was that of a cynical clockmaker who did not believe in war and the divine right, but bore his affliction of blindness philosophically in the belief that the next generation would profit by the mistake of this. The play will be acted again tomorrow afternoon.

John McCormack's Recital.

John McCormack had just room to cross the stage at Carnegie Hall yesterday between the lines of another record house that welcomed the tenor in a program of more classics than he had possibly ever sung in one afternoon before. After two airs from Handel's “Agrippina” and “Rodrigo,” and two of Mozart's, “The Vision” and “To Chloe,” he gave Schubert's “Ave Maria” for encore, while an entire group of the American McDowell, admirably chosen and sung, was followed by Kreisler's “Old Refrain” and MacDowell's “Thy Beaming Eyes” for added pieces. The Irish folksongs later introduced some of the older favorite encores, and after violin pieces by Donald McBeath, there were present-day songs of Chadwick, Margaret Lang, H. T. Burleigh, and the singer's accompanist, Edwin Schneider.

Theatres Seek New Traffic Rules.

To relieve the traffic congestion at theatre time in Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, west of Broadway, the Shuberts have decided to ask the Police Department to declare those streets one-way thoroughfares in the crowded hours and to grant them permission to open the private drive connecting the two streets in front of the Shubert and Booth Theatres for northbound motor traffic. The Shubert, Forty-fourth Street, and Little Theatres open into Forty-fourth Street, and the Booth, Morosco, and Astor into the street to the north. In addition to the latter, the new French Theatre will soon be opened. The plan is to have Forty-fourth Street reserved for westbound traffic and Forty-fifth Street for eastbound vehicles.

Frances Nash Plays.

Frances Nash, heard in recital once before, appeared at the last of Max Jacobs's Orchestral Society concerts at the Cort Theatre yesterday afternoon, playing Saint-Saëns's second pianoforte concerto, in G minor, with particular lightness and ease in the middle episode, allegro scherzado. The orchestra produced for the first time in concert form Elliot Schenck's music to Shakespeare's “Tempest,” which the composer himself had led at the Century performances of the play. The program began with Tschaikowsky's symphony “Pathetique” and closed with Wagner's overture to “Tannhäuser.”

Young Men's Symphony Concert.

Arnold Volpe conducted the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra yesterday at Aeolian Hall in a fifteenth anniversary concert made noteworthy by this organization of devoted amateurs with a performance of Cesar Franck's symphony in D minor as the principal number. A few remarks by the President, Mallet Prevost, preceded the andante cantabile from Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, in memory of Alfred L. Seligman, the orchestra's founder. Arthur Klein, pianist, played with real appreciation the first movement from Beethoven's concerto in C minor, and the gala day ended with Weber's overture to “Oberon.”

Friends of Music Concert.

Guiomar Novaes was the piano soloist and Pablo Casals the conductor, with a small orchestra, before the Friends of Music at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon in the fourth of the season's unusual concerts which this society has maintained on a plane of high musical interest this year. Mozart's concerto in D minor and Beethoven's in G major had the places of honor, first and last, while between them were unaccompanied preludes and fugues of Bach, one pair from the “Well-Tempered Clavier” and the other an arrangement from the organ series in A minor. The audience was one that completely filled the little hall, and the performers were heard to advantage, though, instead of occupying a stage, they were put on the level of the ballroom floor.

HAIL LLOYD GEORGE TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

London Newspapers Emphasize the Parallel Between Our War and Theirs.

SAY AMERICANS SEE IT

“Tens of Thousands,” says The Times, “Have Grasped These Facts from the Beginning.”

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 12.—Premier Lloyd George's Lincoln Day statement to the American people through THE NEW YORK TIMES is reproduced prominently in the London papers and is the subject of extended comment. The Daily Telegraph in a leading article says:

“To this nation it will be welcome news that the Prime Minister has spoken for it at this supreme moment in the relations of Britain and the United States, in paying publicly to the memory of Abraham Lincoln the tribute due to it from every heart that has ever been thrilled by the mighty drama in which he was the commanding figure.

“Decade by decade, in the intervening years, that figure has risen to loftier eminence in the eyes of civilized mankind, until at this day the name of Lincoln, long freed from all association with party dispute, is coupled with that of Washington as the savior of his country and as an example to all the ages of wise, devoted, and indomitable patriotism. * * * Mr. Lloyd George lets it be known that to him, as to very many of us, the example and words of Lincoln have been inspiration and strength throughout this time of bloodshed and ruin.

“‘Despite his abhorrence of all that war entailed,” writes Mr. Lloyd George, ‘he persisted in it because he knew he was sparing life by losing it; that if he agreed to compromise, the blood that had been shed on a hundred fields would have been shed in vain.’ That is the complete and unalterable conviction of the allied peoples in their determined prosecution of this war against the enemy who stands for the dominion of the world by brute force, and there are many passages in speeches that Americans know by heart which express what we feel in words of noble eloquence that few, if any, of our orators of today have approached.

“Not only to his countrymen, then, is Abraham Lincoln an uplifting memory. ‘He was not for them alone, and they have always been proud to know it.’”

The Times says:

“Our ideals are common ideals. Today, on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, the Prime Minister deals upon this truth in words which will go home to American hearts. Mr. Lloyd George, in the message he has given to Mr. Grasty of THE NEW YORK TIMES, insists that the cause for which we fight today is at bottom the same as the cause for which Lincoln summoned the Federalists to suffer and to die. We fight, as they did, for ‘a new birth of freedom.’ Our war, as was theirs, is a war, not of conquest, but of liberation—of liberation from a system which is as incompatible as slavery itself with liberty and the progress of mankind. The war today, like the war of half a century ago, is a war of principle. For that reason there can be no compromise, no ‘drawn war.’

“Either the principle of right or the principle of ‘militarism’ must be overcome; and, as negotiation seemed useless to Lincoln, so does it seem useless to us, and for the same reason. The enemy ‘does not deceive us; he affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible.’ Therefore it is an issue ‘which can only be tried by war and decided by victory.’ Tens of thousands of Americans have grasped these facts from the beginning as clearly and firmly as ourselves.”

BEGIN LINCOLN CELEBRATION

Nearly Fifty Members of Congress Speak at University Anniversary.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Nearly fifty members of Congress, Senators and Representatives, with others, delivered brief addresses at today's meetings of the three-day celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Lincoln Memorial University. There were references to the international crisis, and the spirit of Lincoln was pictured as hanging over the nation like a guardian angel.

Among the speakers were Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City; Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—Abraham Lincoln was portrayed at a memorial service at his birthplace at Hodgenville, Ky., this afternoon by Bishop Samuel Fallows and Dr. Jenkins Lloyd Jones of Chicago as the great pacificator and militant leader of armies. The memorial services were attended by a throng of Western tourists aboard a special train from Chicago en route to the Cumberland Gap celebration.

Memorial services in honor of the great Emancipator were held tonight in four Louisville churches. At each church three of the Western visitors delivered addresses.

In the ceremony at Hodgenville, Bishop Fallows said the nation today stood ready to follow Lincoln's example and become a world force for humanity, just as the civil war was fought to free the slaves. Others who spoke at Hodgenville and Louisville were Henry B. Rathbone, Elmer E. Williams, Dr. E. Robb Zaring, Clifford E. Roe, Max Pam, Dr. Austin Hunter, the Rev. William B. Millard, Dr. John T. Brushingham, and Alonzo Wilson, all of Chicago.

Passengers in one car of the tourists included Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago and the heads of departments of the Chicago city administration.

APPEAL BY MISS MARBURY.

Asks Gifts to Care for the Children of French Wounded.

Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded, in a plea for contributions, asserted last night that, regardless of whether the United States entered the conflict, the deciding battle of the war would be fought on the French front. She argued that possible allegiance to the cause of the Allies should not lessen the generosity of the people of the United States to the nation which would have to bear the heaviest burden of the fighting.

“God's message now to all who wear the Cross of Scarlet, the emblem of His sacrifice and His death,” she said, “is to give of our bounty in abundant charity to those poor afflicted children of men who lie bleeding, not alone for France, but for our own flag and our own liberty.”

TRIBUTE TO DEWEY.

Naval Scouts, Founded by Him, Attend Memorial Service.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Morgan, pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, preached last night on “The Hero of Manila Bay,” and the whole service was a tribute to Admiral Dewey. The pulpit platform and choir were draped by a mass of American flags, and occupying the front middle pews were the members of the Military School of the church in uniform, the American Naval and Marine Scouts, which were founded by Admiral Dewey, and the Nurses' Training Corps in uniform.

Dr. Morgan, after comparing Lord Nelson, Admiral Farragut, and Admiral Dewey as naval heroes of the same type and occupying similar positions as such in the minds of the world, gave a history of George Dewey's life from his birth to his death, especially emphasizing his self-possession, calmness, and fitness for the trying conditions obtaining in the Battle of Manila Bay.

In conclusion he said: “Germany has not played its last card. A nation in such desperate extremity will go to any extremes, and so I fear war may be forced upon us. It is a sad fact that in this greatest port of the nation there is less patriotism than is found in the smaller cities and in the country places. This is due to the fact that there is too much luxury here in New York. Real patriotism does not consist in the singing of stirring songs, of cheering and waving of flags, but in placing one's self upon the altar of his country.”

PRESBYTERIAN AIDS BAPTIST

One Church Takes Collection to Help Pay a Neighbor's Debt.

The West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, the Rev. Dr. Albert E. Keigwin, pastor, had taken its regular collection yesterday, when, at the very close of the service, stopping the choir from singing to do so, the pastor announced that Hope Baptist Church, Broadway and 104th Street, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Haloway, pastor, sought to pay off its debt. He then and there proposed a second collection, keeping the congregation while it was taken. It was said the sum given ran up to hundreds of dollars.

S. D. Smith, Chairman of Hope Church's mortgage fund, said yesterday that the sum needed for the mortgage was $24,000, and for some other purposes is $6,000, making a total of $30,000. He said that $14,000 of the sum, falling due on April 1, will be paid, so successful has been the mortgage effort, all but $2,000 of it being pledged. There was much rejoicing in the Baptist church when the congregation heard of the Presbyterian church's act.

MEN TO AID SUFFRAGE.

Advisory Board Formed to Fight for Submission of Amendment.

Indorsing the offer of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and others of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to turn over their organization to the Government in the event of war, a committee headed by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and including Herbert Parsons, George W. Perkins, and Adolph Lewisohn, yesterday announced the formation of a Men's Advisory Board of the Woman Suffrage Party in this State to work for votes for women and to attempt to block alleged efforts in the Legislature to postpone action on the suffrage amendment by tacking to it amendments that would delay its submission to the people.

The position of the committee was made known in a letter sent to Mrs. Whitehouse as the Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, and in an identical telegram sent to Speaker Sweet of the Assembly; Simon L. Adler, majority leader in the Assembly; Joseph M. Callahan, minority leader, and Chairman Pratt of the Judiciary Committee.

The board has opened offices at 154 Nassau Street.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK DEAD

Ranking English Noble Was the Foremost Catholic in the Kingdom.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Duke of Norfolk, ranking member of the English nobility and the foremost English Catholic, died here today, in his seventieth year. His death was sudden, the first announcement of his serious illness having been made on Saturday. Prayers for the repose of his soul were offered in the leading Catholic churches of London this morning.

The heir to the dukedom, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who is 8 years old, comes into an estate estimated to be worth $1,500,000 annually.

Henry FitzAlan-Howard, the fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, was Earl Marshal, Hereditary Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, in addition to being British Ambassador to the Vatican when occasion demanded. He was the titular manager of ceremonies on all occasions of royal pageantry, and as such officiated at the coronation of King George V.

The Duke of Norfolk was prominent in English Catholic affairs all his life, and in 1887 was the special envoy of Queen Victoria to the jubilee of Pope Leo. He always took a keen interest in the affairs of the nation, and during 1895 was Postmaster General and had much to do with the founding of the Imperial Penny Post.

He was descended from one of the oldest peerages in England, his most remote ancestor being the Earl of Arundel, whose title was created in 1483. He succeeded his father when only 13 years old, and received his education in Catholic colleges and in the leading universities. His first wife was Flora, a daughter of Baron Donington, whom he married at the age of 17. To them was born one son, who was mentally and bodily crippled. In 1887 the Duchess died and the Duke decided to retire to a monastery, and was only dissuaded by Queen Victoria. In 1902 his son died, and the Duke married the daughter and heiress of Baron Herries, his cousin, two years later.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS J. RYAN, 27 years old, President of the American Celtic Society, died on Friday at his home, 183 Freeman Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM SIMONSON, a retired butcher of Brooklyn, died on Friday at the home of his son in Westbury, L. I., where he was born seventy-nine years ago.

JAMES MATHEWS, a member of Henry Ward Beecher's congregation at Plymouth Church, died on Saturday at 216 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. He was born in England seventy-seven years ago.

FRANS A. DE MEURON, an architect of New Canaan, Conn., who designed many of the important Catholic school buildings in this country, died suddenly on Saturday. He was a native of France and received his education in l'Ecole Militaire at St. Cyr, where he was a classmate of General Joffre.

Mrs. PAULINE A. SHAW, a daughter of Louis Agassiz, the naturalist, and widow of Quincy Adams Shaw, former President of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, died yesterday at her home in Boston.

JOSEPH H. WRIGHT, President of the United States Finishing Company, died on Friday night at his home in Toms River, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

JOHN J. BOYLE, sculptor and member of the Fine Arts Commission during the administration of Mayor McClellan, died on Saturday night at his home, 211 West Sixty-fourth Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

LOUIS J. MEYERS, a member of the firm of Martin J. Meyers, wholesale cloak and suit merchants, died on Saturday at his home, 854 West 181st Street, in his sixty-third year.

Colonel JOHN STREETT, a member of the Governor's staff and one of the best-known sportsmen in Maryland, died early yesterday morning at Mercy Hospital in Baltimore. He was the owner of the old Farmington estate, which is considered the centre of the best fox hunting district in this country.

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E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

MISS DU BOSE STROVE TO DEFEAT GRAYSON

Naval Officer's Daughter Admits Urging Senators to Vote Against Confirmation.

CALLED PROMOTION UNJUST

Held President Should Have Advanced Her Father Instead—Pleased at Senate's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Miss Katherine du Bose, 17 years old, daughter of Captain William Richards du Bose, confessed reluctantly today that she had been quietly working among members of the Senate to prevent the confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal medical adviser, as Medical Director with the rank of Rear Admiral. Captain du Bose stands at the head of the Medical Corps list, and if the President had followed the rule of seniority he would have been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral instead of Dr. Grayson.

When the young woman was informed today of a report that she was partly responsible for the Senate's action yesterday in refusing to go into executive session to consider Dr. Grayson's nomination, thus practically ending the chances of his confirmation at this session of Congress, she expressed indignation that the story had been made public, but admitted its truth.

“Yes, I worked for my father,” she said, “but my family did not know it, and I didn't want them to know it. I wish it could have been kept secret.”

Beyond this she would not discuss her experiences.

Miss du Bose was greatly disappointed when she learned of Dr. Grayson's promotion over her father's head, and, after considering ways and means, went to a girl friend, the secretary to a Senator, and asked advice. She then went to a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs and told him how keenly she regretted that her father should be passed over, after forty-one years of service, within nineteen months of the date on which he would retire. Her reception encouraged her, and she began a systematic series of interviews with Senators of both parties, telling her story and asking their support. Everywhere, it appears, she found a sympathetic listener, even though she was not always able to persuade him to vote as she wished.

When the motion was made yesterday to go into executive session to consider the nomination of Mr. Grayson, it was defeated, 48 to 19, with nineteen Democrats joining with the Republicans to vote it down. It is not known just how much of the opposition was due to Miss du Bose's efforts. The Democratic leaders have assigned their failure to push the fight to their unwillingness to waste the remaining days of the session in overcoming a determined Republican filibuster. The President will have to make a recess appointment and bring it up to the next Congress if Dr. Grayson's promotion is ratified.

DIES AFTER BORDER SERVICE

Major Richardson Contracted Typhoid While with His Command.

Major James B. Richardson of the Second Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., died suddenly yesterday from heart disease, due to his run-down condition, at his home, 75 Monroe Place, Bloomfield, N. J., in his forty-third year. He went to the border with his regiment last July, and for a month before returning in January had suffered from typhoid fever.

Major Richardson, who was connected with the American Thread Company, was born in Norwalk, Conn., and had been a member of the National Guard for sixteen years. He was graduated from Williams College in 1900, and was a member of the fraternity of Delta Upsilon. In addition he belonged to the Sons of Veterans and was a member of the Society of the War of 1812. His wife and three sons survive him.

Born.

DANHEISER.—Feb. 9, 56 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Danheiser, a son.

ELLERSTEIN.—Feb. 9, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellerstein, a son.

FRIEND.—Feb. 4, 326 East 4th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Friend, a son.

KATZ.—Feb. 6, 600 West 169th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Katz, a son.

KERSHAW.—Feb. 4, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kershaw, a son.

LANDAUER.—Feb. 7, Flushing, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Landauer, a daughter.

MAYER.—Feb. 4, 758 Kelly St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mayer, a son.

NEWMAN.—Feb. 10, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Newman, a daughter.

Engaged.

HOCH—MILLER.—Sadye Miller to Dr. Samuel Hoch. At home, 163 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Sunday, March 4, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

KLUSNER—COHEN.—Mr. B. Cohen of 70 East 120th St., announces the engagement of his daughter, Anita Cohen, to Mr. Lazarus W. Klusner of Cleveland, Ohio.

BADER—OBER.—Emma Ober to Louis Bader.

BARZILAY—SPIRO.—Lillian Spiro to Emanuel Barzilay.

BELNICK—PHILLIPS.—Bertha Phillips to Oscar Belnick.

BROWN—WALDMAN.—Elizabeth Waldman to Ira Brown.

COHEN—ROSEN.—Bertha Rosen to Walter Cohen.

CZUKOR—HIRSCH.—Elsa M. Hirsch to Stephen Czukor.

FRIEDEMAN—WEINBERG.—Ruth Weinberg to Joseph Friedeman.

GLUCKSMAN—STECHER.—Anna Stecher to David Glucksman.

GOLDBERG—TURKEL.—Clara Turkel to Michael M. Goldberg.

GOLDSMITH—LEVY.—Emelie R. Levy to Emil Goldsmith.

GREENBERGER — HEILBRUNN.—Hortense Heilbrunn to Maxwell Greenberger.

KAUFMAN—HERTZBERG.—Ruth Hertzberg to Joseph Kaufman.

KEMP—BRODIE.—Selma Brodie to William Kemp.

KOMINICK—FOX.—Irene Fox to Frederick Kominick.

MEYER—PETERSEN.—Martha F. Petersen to Jerome Meyer.

MULLER—PRINCE.—Lillian Prince to Herbert B. Muller.

PRAGER—WEINBERGER.—Charlotte Weinberger to Arthur Prager.

RAUSCHKOLB—LANDECKER.—Hattie Landecker to Benjamin Rauschkolb.

RIFF—STONE.—Pearl Stone to Joseph J. Riff.

ROSENBLUM — KIDANSKY.—Sadye Kidansky to Julius Rosenblum.

ROTH—BACHARACH.—Helen Bacharach to Julius Roth

SICHEL—ALEXANDER.—Rica Alexander to Lester E. Sichel.

SIEGEL—BRODIE.—Helen Brodie to William Siegel.

SPEYER—BLOCH.—Rita Bloch to J. Jesse Speyer.

SULZER—SCHULANG.—Pearl Schulang to David D. Sulzer.

WOLBURG—ULLMAN.—Helen Ullman to David B. Wolburg.

WOLF—FINKELSTONE.—Helen Finkelstone to Philip Wolf.

Married.

BUTLER—MARVIN.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917, by the Rev. Joseph Robinson, at the residence of the bride, 133 East 39th St., Elizabeth Van-Nostrand Marvin, daughter of the late George Harvard and Sarah Van-Nostrand Marvin, to Charles Butler.

HALL—CARROLL.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917, at St. Regis Hotel, New York City, by the Rev. Mgr. M. McMacken, Katherine, daughter of Mrs. John Francis Carroll, to Thomas Henry Hall.

DE YOUNG—SCHIFF.—Feb. 7, Florence L. Schiff to Sol De Young.

HUFT—KOHN.—Feb. 8, Flora Kohn to Alfred H. Huft.

KAISER—KAHN.—Feb. 11, Hazel Kahn to Henry Kaiser.

WEIGERT—PLATT.—Feb. 4, Frances Platt to Irving Weigert.

Died.

ALBERTSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Anna Augusta, wife of William D. Albertson. Funeral services at her late residence, 183 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.

AVERY.—On Friday, Feb. 9, 1917, at 138 West 11th St., New York, Sarah Park, widow of Samuel I. Avery, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, on Monday, Feb. 12, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BALDWIN.—After a brief illness, on Saturday, Feb. 10, at his home, Peter Baldwin, in his 79th year, formerly of Quebec, Canada. Services at his late residence, 47 Ashland Av., East Orange, N. J., at 2 P. M., Monday, Feb. 12. Brick Church Station D., L. & W. R. R. Interment Quebec, Canada.

BAXTER.—George Mellersh Hamilton, aged 48, beloved husband of Dorothy Usner Baxter and father of Dorothy Georgia, Helen Laura, George David, and Launcelot Leslie Baxter, suddenly from apoplexy, Feb. 10, 1917, at Harmon-on-Hudson. Cremation Fresh Pond, L. I.

“Not my will, O Lord, but Thine be done.”

BLESS.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 9, 1917, James F. Bless, in his 81st year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 1,082 Broad St., Newark, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

BOYLE.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the City of New York, announces with regret the death of Mr. John J. Boyle, a member of the society. Members are kindly requested to attend the funeral at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Feb. 12, 1917, at 8:45 o'clock.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, Pres.
JAMES J. HOEY, Sec.

Died.

BROSNAN.—On Feb. 11, Timothy, beloved brother of Michael, John, Mrs. Patrick Curtin, Mrs. Jere Murphy, Mrs. Con. Carmody, Mrs. James Sweeney, native of Leapdoody, Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jere Murphy, 602 70th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 59th St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where a mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Members of De Soto Council, Knights of Columbus.

COMSTOCK.—At New London, Conn., Feb. 11, after a long illness, Mary Cook, beloved wife of the late Maro M. Comstock, aged 70 years.

DAVIDSON.—On Friday, Feb. 9, 1917, William C., elder son of the late John and Mary M. Davidson. Funeral services at his late residence, 450 West End Av., New York, on Monday morning, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, at Elmhurst, N. Y., on Feb. 11, 1917, Louis J. Davidson, husband of the late Lottie Davidson. Funeral at his late residence, 12 Dongan St., on Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

DEAS.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917, Ella Fortmeyer Deas, widow of John Philip Deas. Funeral service at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elliot Dewitt Dunn, 19 Glenwood Av., East Orange, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

DE MEURON.—Suddenly, in New York, on Saturday, Feb. 10, Frans A. de Meuron of Paris, France, and New Caanan, Conn. Funeral services at his late residence, New Canaan, Monday, Feb. 12, upon arrival of 2:04 train from Grand Central Station, New York.

DE MOTT.—On Feb. 11, in the 60th year of his age, Frank De Mott of Brooklyn, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harold N. Moss, 190 Hillside Av., Glen Ridge, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEVINE.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of John Devine, at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer's, 67th St. and Lexington Av., on Monday, Feb. 12, 1917, at 10 A. M.

PERCY J. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.

DOOLEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, Sadie L., (nee Wade,) formerly of Bloomfield, N. J., beloved wife of John A. Dooley. Funeral from her late residence, 1,915 Andrews Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 14. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., at 10:30 A. M. Broadway subway to 181st St., then University Av. car to Burnside Av.

FOX.—Joseph R., beloved husband of Louise K. Fox, after a short illness. Funeral services at his late residence, 361 West 121st St., on Monday evening, Feb. 12, at 7:30. Interment at convenience of family. Bermuda papers please copy.

GOODYEAR. — Suddenly, on Feb. 9, 1917, Mary Katherine Goodyear, beloved wife of William Henry Goodyear, at her residence, 2,201 Beverley Road, Flatbush. Funeral service at Church of St. Matthew, Tompkins Av. and McDonough St., Brooklyn, Tuesday at 11 A. M. Interment private.

HAYMAN.—The Broadway Association announces with deep regret the death of Al Hayman, a member of the Broadway Association.

JEFFERSON DE MONT THOMPSON, President.
E. W. ESTES, Executive Secretary.

HICKS.—At his residence, New Brighton, S. I., John Haydock Hicks, son of the late John H. and Frances Sanderson Hicks, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral private.

HINSDALE.—On Friday evening, Feb. 9, in his 86th year, Rev. Horace Graham Hinsdale, D. D. Funeral services at his home, 225 5th St., Lakewood, N. J., at 3 o'clock on Sunday, Feb. 11. Burial at Bridgeport, Conn., on Feb. 12.

HOFFMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Cornelia S., wife of Theodore R. Hoffman and mother of Mrs. Edward S. Holman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

IVES.—Suddenly, on Feb. 11, S. Anna Ives, wife of Howard Ives. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOSEPH.—On Friday, Feb. 9, 1917, Marie Joseph, widow of Elias Joseph and beloved mother of Morris and Mrs. Louis Eising. Funeral services at her late residence, 465 West End Av., Monday morning, Feb. 12, at 9:30 o'clock.

KEARFOOT.—On early Sunday morning, Feb. 11, 1917, Anna Dunham, widow of Robert W. Kearfoot of Berkeley County, W. Va., in her 81st year. Funeral service at the residence of her son, W. D. Kearfoot, 220 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 11:30 A. M.

KREEMER.—Feb. 10, Sarah C., aged 76. Funeral service, Chapel, Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Monday, 3:30.

LEVY.—Suddenly, Feb. 11, Leopold Levy, father of Jacob and the late Louis Levy. Funeral services from the residence of his brother, 1,884 Lexington Av., Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1 P. M.

McCULLOCK.—On Feb. 10, Margaret Eleanor, widow of William McCullock, in her 80th year. Funeral services Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Feb. 12, at 11 A. M.

MERRITT.—Saturday, Feb. 10, Mary, widow of the late Horace Merritt. Funeral services at her late residence, 415 East 58th St., Monday evening, Feb. 12, 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MILLER.—In Waterbury, Conn., Monday, Feb. 5, 1917, Charles Miller, aged 79 years 5 months. Funeral services were held Thursday, Feb. 8, in Hall Memorial Chapel. Burial Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, Conn.

NEALE.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1917, J. Henry Neale, in his 51st year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 108 North Broadway, on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M. Automobiles will be in waiting on arrival of 2:13 train from Grand Central Station.

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Died.

NOYES.—On Feb. 10, at her residence, 366 Summit Av., St. Paul, Minn., Helen A., widow of Daniel Rogers Noyes and daughter of the late Winthrop Sargent Gilman of New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTERWEIS.—On Feb. 10, Amelia, beloved wife of Henry, and mother of Rose, Louis, Mortimer, and Dayton, in her 55th year. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, 17 East 87th St.

PALMER.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917, at the residence of his son, 48 West 50th St., Corydon Palmer, D. D. S., in the 98th year of his age. Funeral at the convenience of the family. Warren, Ohio, papers please copy.

PRUDEN.—At Morristown, N. J., Feb. 10, 1917, Catharine Van Gilder, wife of the late Edward W. Pruden. Services will be held at her late residence, 47 Western Av., on Tuesday, 13th, inst., at 2:30 P. M.

READ.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Sarah A., widow of Thomas Read of Brooklyn, in her 87th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Demarest, 164 Fulton Av., Hempstead, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, upon arrival of Long Island Railroad train leaving Flatbush Av., 10 o'clock A. M.

RICHARDSON.—Mayor James B., 2d Reg. New York Field Artillery N. G., Feb. 11, at his home, 75 Monroe Place, Bloomfield, N. J. Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, Tuesday, Feb. 13, on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken 2:30 P. M.

SABIN.—On Feb. 10, 1917, Ann Amelia, widow of the late William E. Sabin, aged 67. Services at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Overmayer, Shore Road and 99th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SCUDDER.—Suddenly, Feb. 10, Hotel Lenox, Boston, Mass., Heyward Scudder, son of the late Henry J. Scudder and Emma Willard Scudder. Notice funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—On Feb. 11, Mary E. Smith, (nee Hade,) dearly beloved wife of Michael J. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 660 West 180th, on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St., St. Nicholas Av., where a solemn mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

SUYDAM.—On Feb. 10, 1917, Orson Henry Suydam, beloved husband of Eleanor May Willert, in his 41st year. Services will be held at his late residence, 240 East 235th St., Monday, Feb. 12, 8:30 P. M.

TERRY.—At Stamford, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917, Walter P. Terry. Funeral service will be held at Universalist Church, Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

TIERNEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, W. J., beloved husband of Louise, brother of Thomas F. and John C. Tierney. Funeral from his late residence, 127 West 90th St., Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Gregory's Church, West 90th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

VAN GIESON.—Suddenly at Upper Montclair, N. J., Feb. 11, 1917, Arzy Eben Van Gieson, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Theron A. Doremus, 636 Valley Road, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie R. R., at 2 P. M.

WAGNER.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, in her 11th year, Louise Honor, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brentano Wagner of 160 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALKER.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Thomas Charles, husband of Annie Clowes and son of the late Thomas and Mary Hull Walker, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 259 North Maple Av., East Orange, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 4:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, at family's convenience. Hamilton (Ontario) papers please copy.

WILSON. — Thomas. “THE FUNERAL CHURCH,” Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

ARMSTRONG.—Agnes F., 4,207 Kepler Av., Bronx, Feb. 9, aged 58. Funeral today.

BARRON.—Jane, 823 10th Av., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BERNSTEIN.—Rachel, 106 West 114th St., Feb. 9, aged 65.

BOENHARDT.—Albin A., 119 9th Av., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BREFFA.—Louis, Feb. 10, aged 31. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.

CLIFFORD.—Patrick, 113 7th Av., Feb. 10. Funeral notice later.

DEVLIN.—James, 537 East 138th St., Feb. 9, aged 16.

DONOVAN.—Agnes, 1,542 2d Av., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DRUGAN.—Mary, 77 East 119th St., Feb. 10. Funeral notice later.

DUHNE.—John, 76 Horatio St., Feb. 9, aged 83.

FREY.—Caroline, 601 West 149th St., Feb. 8, aged 83. Funeral private.

GOLLE.—Anna, 1,053 Carroll Place, Bronx, Feb. 10, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GOODSPEED.—William W., 500 3d Av., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GRAU.—Ferdinand, 3,160 3d Av., Feb. 10, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAHN.—Lydia, 535 9th Av., Feb. 9, aged 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HARLIN.—Francis, 12 Broome St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HUNTER.—Frank A., 234 East 36th St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KENNY.—Catherine, 356 West 41st St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LAWLER. — Andrew, 754 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LHOTA.—Teresa, 447 East 80th St., Feb. 8. Funeral notice later.

LLOYD.—James F., 321 9th Av., Feb. 10. Funeral Feb. 14, 9 A. M.

LUMSDEN.—Catherine C., 301 West 114th St., Feb. 10, aged 48. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MYERS.—Lewis J., 854 West 181st St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, private.

O'CONNOR.—Patrick, 206 East 90th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

OLSEN.—George, Feb. 9. Funeral 438 East 83d St.

PAPE.—Frederick, 1,550 Minford Place, Bronx Feb. 9, aged 21.

PENNOYER.—Mervin A., 231 East 85th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

PINCHBECK.—Abraham, Lincoln Hospital, Feb. 10, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RILEY.—Edward, 525 West 151st St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

RUBIN.—Morris, 654 9th Av., Feb. 10, aged 53.

STOCKHOFF.—William, 311 West 67th St., Feb. 10, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow.

WALTER.—Jacob, 340 East 22d St., Feb. 9.

WELLBROCK.—Bridget, 433 East 82d St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BRADY.—Ellen, 1,914 8th Av., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BRENNAN. — James J., 1,076 Vienna Av., Feb. 10, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BROWN.—Mary, 2 North Vermont St., Feb. 10. Funeral service today.

BUEK.—Alfred H., 455 Halsey St., Feb. 8, aged 60.

Died.

BURFORD.—Elizabeth, Feb. 10, aged 79. Funeral 86 Lefferts Place today, 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Jacob C., 314 13th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, private.

DREESMANN.—Herman, 109 Bridge St., Feb. 10, aged 71. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUSCH.—Mary, 551 3d Av., Feb. 9, aged 66.

GILL.—Joseph F., 193 Java St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

KRAMER.—Bessie, Jewish Hospital, Feb. 10, aged 52. Funeral private.

LAGERSTEDT.—C. Axel F., 413 8th St., Feb. 10. Funeral notice later.

McDERMOTT.—Margaret C., 46 Adelphi St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McGURL.—Mary A., 98 Washington St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McKENNA.—Michael, 1,024 Kent Av., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MATHEWS.—James, 216 Lefferts Place, Feb. 10, aged 77. Funeral service today.

MILLER.—John, 287 Bleecker St., Feb. 10, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MONAHAN.—Michael, 452 Greene Av., Feb. 10.

NANN.—Patrick H., 200 Prince St., Feb. 10.

REEVES.—Patrick J., 845 Hamilton Av., Feb. 12.

ROGERS.—Julia A., 1,453 Dean St., Feb. 10. Funeral service today.

SCHNELL.—Balthasar, 387 Suydam St., Feb. 12, aged 48.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAARSCH.—Charlotte R., 374 Princeton Av., Jersey City, Feb. 10, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow.

BAUM.—Edward, West Hoboken, Feb. 9, aged 63.

BOWLER.—Harry F., Newark, Feb. 9, aged 62.

BRUTSCHE.—Frederick, 138 Newark St., Newark, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CASSIDY.—Patrick, Jersey City, Feb. 9, aged 73.

CLARK.—Minnie, 336 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, Feb. 9, aged 18.

CONN.—Robert J., Newark, Feb. 9, aged 76.

COX.—John, West Hoboken, Feb. 9, aged 45.

DUIS.—Emily, Hoboken, Feb. 9, aged 50. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

DUNCAN.—John, 216 Seymour Av., Newark, Feb. 9, aged 68. Funeral today.

FLANNERY.—Conrad J., 337 Webster Av., Jersey City, Feb. 9, aged 56.

GILBERTSON.—John, 74 Wakeman Av., Newark, Feb. 9, aged 48.

GORE.—Myra D., Newark, Feb. 10. Funeral notice later.

HAGGERTY.—Hannah, 219 Park Av., Hoboken, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

McGEORGE.—Percy A., 208 Ino St., West Hoboken, Feb. 9, aged 81.

MERZ.—Christian, West Hoboken, Feb. 9, aged 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NIEMEYER.—Charlotte, West Hoboken, Feb. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'CROWLEY.—Mary A., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral today.

PEYERIMHOFF.—Rudolf, 708 Garden St., Hoboken, Feb. 10, aged 67.

RAFER.—John H., 195 Lincoln St., Jersey City, Feb. 9, aged 75. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SCHUMACHER.—Katherine, 217 South St., Jersey City, Feb. 9. Funeral today.

SMITH.—James, Newark, Feb. 10, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BROOME.—Hannah, 277 13th St., Long Island City, Feb. 10.

DUFFY.—Mary, 178 8th St., Long Island City, Feb. 9.

KOCH.—Gustav, Richmond Hill, Feb. 9, aged 78. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PRENDEVILLE.—Lilias, Whitestone, Feb. 10, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STINSON.—Caroline, Huntington, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

WHALEN.—Ann, Corona, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ZABRISKIE.—Christiana, Jamaica, Feb. 10. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

REYMAN.—In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, Eugene Reyman, who passed away Feb. 12, 1916.

WILLIAMS.—In memory of Mrs. E. Williams, for many years Director of Home Economics of the Public Schools of New York City, who passed away, Feb. 12, 1916. Her teachers wish to record their appreciation of her friendly interest in them, her unfailing enthusiasm in the extension of her work, and her widespread influence for the betterment of the home.

WILLIAMS.—There will be a memorial mass in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock for Mrs. Mary E. Williams, late Director of Home Economics. Her teachers are invited to be present.

BECKER.—Julia M., mass, St. Saviour's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.

BIGGANE.—Grace V., mass, St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.

BRENNAN.—Hugh, in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1906.

BUCH.—David, in memory of; died Feb. 13, 1916.

CORT.—Mary C., mass, St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

DEEHAN.—Margaret D., mass, St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 9 A. M.

DRISCOLL.—Ellen, in memory of; died Feb. 13, 1913.

DOORLEY.—Mary A., in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1907.

FARRELL.—Michael, mass, Sacred Heart Church, today, 9:30 A. M.

HARLEM.—Harriet, in memory of; died Feb. 13, 1910.

HOGAN.—Catherine, mass St. Gabriel's Church tomorrow, 9 A. M.

JACOBS.—Lewis, in memory of; died Feb. 13, 1905.

McGRATH.—Patrick, in memory of; died Feb. 13, 1912.

MAHANEY.—Annie G., mass Corpus Christi Church today, 9 A. M.

MANDLE.—Mayer, unveiling monument, Beth Olom Fields Cemetery, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

MONORY.—Isabelle J., mass St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Feb. 14, 9 A. M.

MULLEN.—Patrick J., mass St. Catherine of Sienna's Church, Feb. 16.

O'BRIEN.—P. Stonewall, mass Transfiguration Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

REILLY.—Ann, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.—Deceased members' mass St. John's Home today, 10 A. M.

ROSENDORF.—Daniel, in memory of; died Feb. 13, 1913.

SEATON.—Margaret A., mass St. Gabriel's Church today, 10 A. M.

WANNER.—Emma L., mass St. Elizabeth's Church today, 8 A. M.

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Whitman and Frelinghuysen Fall in Semi-Final for Tuxedo Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The semi-final round for the Gold Racquet, the famed racquet trophy, was decided today on the court of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, resulting in victories for Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo, runners-up in the recent national doubles championship. The former won from Malcolm D. Whitman, the New York tennis player, by three games to one, and Mortimer defeated his clubmate, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, by three straight.

Pell had a hard task to overcome Whitman, but Mortimer walked away with Frelinghuysen rather easily. Whitman played well in streaks, for his service was puzzling, and this was his big asset. The Pell-Whitman contest was the star event of the day. Pell won the first easily, 15—3, but the second game was an even fight all the way, going to thirteen all. Then the game was set at five. Whitman won the match, 18 to 16, but he had shot his bolt at this point, and the two succeeding games went to Pell, 15—6 and 15—9.

The final match will be played tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, when Pell and Mortimer will meet for the gold racquet championship. Harry Boakes, Jr., of the University Club, Chicago, will meet William Newman of the New York Racquet Club in an exhibition match after the final.

The semi-final scores:

C. C. Pell vs. M. D. Whitman.

FIRST GAME.

Pell	1 1 8 1 1 3—15
Whitman	1 1 1 0 0 .—3

SECOND GAME.

Pell	1 1 0 2 0 0 1 2 3 0 1 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 .—16
Whitman	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 1 0 0 0 5 3 0 0 0 1 1—18

THIRD GAME.

Pell	0 7 0 2 1 3 0 1 1—15
Whitman	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3—6

FOURTH GAME.

Pell	0 4 0 2 2 4 0 3—15
Whitman	0 0 2 0 1 1 5 .—9

S. G. Mortimer vs. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

FIRST GAME.

Mortimer	7 2 1 1 0 0 4—15
Frelinghuysen	1 1 1 2 2 1 0—8

SECOND GAME.

Mortimer	0 1 2 0 0 2 0 3 3 2 2—15
Frelinghuysen	2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 .—7

THIRD GAME.

Mortimer	4 1 0 2 2 0 1 3 0 0 1 1—15
Frelinghuysen	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 .—8

STEIN IS HIGH GUNNER.

Leads N. Y. A. C. Nimrods at Travers Island—Special Shoot Today.

In preparation for the big holiday shoot today the gunners of the New York Athletic Club turned out in large numbers yesterday and took part in the usual week-end program over the Travers Island traps. Although it was cold on the firing line, the wind was not particularly high, and the scores were well up to the weekly average.

Conrad Stein was the high scratch gunner of the day. He took the shoot with a 92 out of a possible 100 targets. E. H. Morse won the Travers Island Cup on a shoot-off, and scored a leg on the Accumulation Cup with a straight run of 25. The scores:

	T. I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Ac'm Cup.	S. and H'cp Cups.
R. L. Spotts	1 22	0 23	1 22	1 22	86—5—91
Conrad Stein	1 23	2 25	2 25	1 24	92—10—100
F. J. Ham, Jr.	2 23	0 23	0 23	0 21	88—10—98
E. H. Morse	2 25	2 24	2 22	0 25	90—12—100
D. S. McCu'n	5 23	5 19	5 20	5 21	68—20—83
Z. Rogers	5 16	5 17	5 20	5 15	48—20—68
N. Webb	3 25	3 23	3 25	3 24	86—12—98
M. McVoy, Jr.	2 22	2 25	2 23	2 24	86—10—96
F. A. Baker	4 25	4 22	4 25	4 25	83—16—99
F. E. Will'n	6 23	6 24	6 25	6 23	71—30—100
A. W. Hex'r	5 15	5 17	5 19	5 21	52—20—72
W. H. Yule	1 20	1 24	1 24	1 25	89—5—94
H. D. Knight	3 22	3 22	3 25	3 25	85—17—100
R. C. Cole	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	85—15—100
A. L. Burns	1 23	1 22	0 25	1 24	91—5—96
W. J. Smith	5 21	5 19	5 21	5 24	65—18—83
M. Snyder	0 16	0 13	0 14	0 13	56—0—56
A. R. Wink'r	0 24	0 22	0 23	0 22	91—0—91
L. S. Curtis	0 21	0 22	0 20	0 20	83—0—88
J. L. Snow	0 20	0 23	0 24	0 19	86—0—86
J. Clarke, Jr.	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 22	91—0—91
R. R. Owen	6 17	6 19	6 25	6 23	63—29—92
W. B. Hurl't	6 24	6 22	6 25	6 25	70—30—100

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Won by E. H. Morse.

Haslin Cup—Legs scored by C. Stein and M. McVoy, Jr.

Tournament Cup—Leg scored by A. L. Burns.

Accumulation Cup—Leg scored by E. H. Morse.

High Scratch Prize—Won by C. Stein.

High Handicap Prize—Won by F. E. Williamson.

Special—Won by R. R. Owen.

SCOTT IS TRIPLE WINNER.

New Rochelle Nimrod Captures Three Trophies at Traps.

Stuart Scott carried off the honors yesterday at the regular weekly shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Besides winning the high scratch prize with a total of 93, he annexed the 15-bird scratch prize and the take home trophy, the first after a shoot-off with J. L. Snow and the second after shooting off with A. P. Bennett. He also won legs on the February and the Accumulation Cups.

Former Commodore A. P. Bennett captured the high handicap prize. He returned a card of 99 on his handicap of 10.

The scores:

	25.	Feb. Cup.	Accum. Cup.	Hit.H.Tot.
Stuart Scott	2—25	6—25	2—25	93—6—99
A. P. Bennett	2—25	5—22	1—22	89—10—99
C. C. Moore	4—24	3—25	1—21	85—8—93
Nat Webb	2—21	0—15	1—21	85—8—93
C. A. Marsland	6—23	2—22	6—21	71—22—93
J. L. Snow	0—22	0—20	0—27	92—0—92
J. P. Donovan	5—22	2—25	2—25	76—16—92
J. Clark	0—23	0—22	0—24	90—0—90
F. Williams	0—20	2—25	0—22	86—0—86
B. R. Stoddard	4—21	3—25	3—23	74—12—86
L. L. Curtis	0—19	0—22	0—21	83—0—83
G. H. Morse	0—22	4—23	2—24	81—0—81
F. M. Wilson	4—21	4—22	3—20	66—12—78

Shieren High Gun at Great Neck.

G. A. Shieren was high man for the Bernard Callingham prize at the traps of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday, compiling a total of 93. His card registered 65 hits and his handicap was 28. William Tobler was second with 56, 19—75, and E. J. Relyea finished third with 48, 26—74. Competition for the Frank C. Henderson trophy at 1,000 birds reached the fourth round yesterday, and B. Kalker now leads the field with a 386 out of a possible 400.

Skating at the Parks.

Central Park.—Skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park.—Skating yesterday.

Prospect Park.—Skating yesterday.

TURNS TABLES AT SOCCER.

New York Eleven Gets Revenge on Bay Ridge Team.

Reversing the result of a week ago between the same two teams, the New York Football Club defeated the Bay Ridge eleven by 3 goals to 0 in the second round of the annual cup tie competition of the Southern New York State Football Association at Harlem Field, in the presence of a shivering crowd of 1,000 people, yesterday afternoon.

Fifteen minutes from the start Cooper sent across a beauty from the left wing and started off New York in the lead. Puxty, his partner on the left wing, found the Bay Ridge net for the second point five minutes later. In another ten minutes Garside made good with a hard drive from inside right, and ends were changed with New York leading by 3 to 0. Thereafter the battle was hard fought, but without further scoring. The line-up follows:

New York, (3.)	Position.	Bay Ridge, (0.)
Porter	G.	Dillman
A. Robertson	R. B.	W. Laverty
McWilliams	L. B.	Toole
J. Robertson	R. H.	Meyerdierks
Van den Enyden	C. H.	Bell
Gallow	L. H.	McLean
Garside	O. R.	J. Laverty
Ellis	I. R.	Monahan
Hayes	C.	Harvey
Puxty	I. L.	Madden
Cooper	O. L.	Brodie

Referee—Mr. Creighton. Linesmen—Messrs. Burroughs and Smyth. Goals—Cooper, Puxty, Garside. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

The Brooklyn Celtics and Clan MacDonalds engaged in a battle royal for State League honors at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn yesterday, and, after a close finish, victory rested with the champions, the Celtics winning out by 2 goals to 1. Eastham of the famous Blackburn Rovers of England appeared in the Celtics' line-up for the first time, at inside right, and his play yesterday showed him to be a valuable addition to the team.

Two hard-fought games in the cup-tie competition of the New Jersey State Football Association were witnessed at Clark's Athletic Field in East Newark yesterday. The morning game proved a surprise, for the Kinley F. C. of Harrison succeeded in playing the redoubtable Babcock & Wilcox eleven to a standstill at two goals for each side. In the afternoon the Scottish-Americans and West Hudsons had a hot contest, which ended in favor of the Scots by 2 goals to 1.

Manhattan and Brooklyn soccer players will meet in their annual match at Lenox Oval at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and this game will be followed by the replay of the international match between America and the Continent at 3 P. M.

The Fulton-Camerons notched another victory at Woodside, L. I., yesterday, in the Metropolitan Football League series, at the expense of the St. George F. C., which was defeated by 3 goals to 0.

MORE GAMES FOR FRESHMEN

Penn State Cubs Will Play Eight Opponents on Gridiron.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Feb. 11.—Penn State's freshman football schedule for next season includes eight games, one more than last Fall. The Syracuse freshman eleven has been substituted for the University of Pennsylvania team. "Dutch" Hermann, who has drilled two undefeated teams for the freshmen, has agreed to handle the youngsters again next Fall. He is now coaching the 'Varsity basket ball quintet.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 6, Bethlehem Prep; 13, Wyoming Seminary; 20, Kiskiminetas School; 27, Bloomsburg Normal; Nov. 3, Bellefonte Academy, 10, Syracuse freshmen; 17, Mansfield Normal; 24, Pittsburgh freshmen, at Pittsburgh.

TEN GAMES FOR VERMONT.

Four New Opponents Listed for Green Mountain Eleven.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 11.—Four new teams appear on the University of Vermont football schedule next Fall. Williams and Holy Cross again appear after an absence of two seasons. The other new teams are Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Union, Brown, Rochester and the Connecticut Aggies are missing. Dr. William P. Edmunds will act as head coach.

The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 29, St. Michaels, at Burlington; Oct. 8, M. A. C., at Amherst; 13, Columbia, at New York; 20, Williams, at Williamstown; 27, Clarkson, at Burlington; Nov. 3, Union, at Schenectady; 10, N. H. State, at Burlington; 17, Norwich, at Burlington; 24, Middlebury, at Middlebury; 29, (Thanksgiving Day,) Holy Cross, at Worcester.

PLAYS UP GIANTS' RECORDS.

Foster Puts Them Above World's Series in New Manual.

John B. Foster, who finds time in addition to his duties as secretary of the New York Baseball Club to edit the Spalding Official Baseball Record, has presented in this year's edition, which has just been published, an interesting review of the last year in baseball.

The two remarkable performances of the Giants—the uninterrupted string of seventeen victories away from home and the twenty-six straight at the Polo Grounds—are presented as being the most important occurrences of the season, of more interest than even the subsequent world series. In addition to the pictures of the players who took part, the complete official box scores of each of the forty-four games, including one tie game, are given in full.

As in former years, Part II. gives major league records of importance since the organization of the National League in 1876, and also includes a chapter comprising records and remarkable performances on the ball field.

For the last several years the Record has published as Part III. a section devoted to college baseball, and this is as complete as the division allotted to organized baseball.

WRESTLING MEET FEB. 20.

Special Match Between Gimbel and Hoffer Is Arranged.

Some of the leading amateur wrestlers of the metropolitan district will take part in the carnival at the City A. C. on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, negotiations for which have been under way for several weeks. The date was settled when Gus Petersen, coach of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. grapplers, signified his intentions of entering a full team for matches on the mats with City A. C. men.

Two feature bouts will be staged in addition to the team matches. Gimbel, a 190-pound man, has been entered by Coach Jack Niffiot of the City club in acceptance of Petersen's challenge to match Hoffer, a Harlem man, against any amateur weighing between 160 and 200 pounds. This will be the star event of the program. Gimbel outweighs Hoffer by almost twenty pounds.

Petersen will also enter a special bout with Young Hermann, assistant coach at the City A. C. In a meeting last season the Harlem coach, who also directs wrestling affairs at Columbia University, defeated Hermann. Peterson works at about 140 pounds and Hermann is about ten pounds heavier.

ICE BOAT FLEET LED TWICE BY REINDEER

Chester Minton's Speedster Is a Double Winner in Fast Races at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

REDBANK, N. J., Feb. 11.—Chester Minton's Reindeer, which has a big lead in points for the Clarence E. Fisher Cup, won two of the three ice yacht races sailed here today in a northwest gale. The white-winged fliers were double reefed and heavily weighted, but were often spun around and sent up in the air on a single runner, making a spectacular sight for the crowds of New York and Newark people who looked on from the ice and clubhouse.

In the first race of the day, at six miles, the Reindeer took the lead, with Vincent Willis's Fidget second and Ralph Sickles's and C. E. Fisher's Banshee third. In the second round the Fidget withdrew because her skipper was unable to keep her to the ice in the stiff wind. The Reindeer covered the six miles in 11:45. Banshee was second in 12:15.

In the second race the Banshee got revenge by trimming the Reindeer by 45 seconds, the Banshee's time being 12:15 and the Reindeer's 13:00. The Fidget finished third in 14:00. The Reindeer came back a winner in the third event, and the Fidget easily beat out Banshee for second place, the Reindeer's time being 12:33.

P. E. Green, a New York stock broker, was skimming over the ice at the rate of fifty miles an hour in his aerosled when the machine struck a thin spot and drew a spray of water which drenched him and froze on his clothing.

At a meeting today it was decided to sail the first race for the championship pennant of North America on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The challengers will be the Imp and Daisy of the Independent Club, and the defenders will be the Gull and Say When. If there is a stiff wind blowing the Tyro will start in place of the Say When, a light-wind boat. There will be club races here tomorrow.

SKATING TROPHY UP AGAIN.

Amateur Figure Experts to Compete for Dillingham Cup.

When the open-figure skating contests were held on the stage of the Hippodrome last Winter Charles Dillingham offered a silver cup, to be won three times, for the best all-around amateur figure skater. William P. Chase of Boston, who won the first leg on the cup, has since turned professional and has returned the cup, which is now without a holder.

Mr. Dillingham has arranged to offer the cup again, and a contest open to all comers of amateur standing will be held during the last week of the present month. Many of the contestants of last year, including G. M. Lynes, whose skating with little Miss May Judels was one of the features of last year's series of events; Arthur Ireland of Brooklyn, Max Horn, and others, have been assiduously practicing, in the expectation of getting another chance at the trophy. Other famous amateurs who did not compete last year may also enter the contest. Irving Brokaw, the well-known amateur skating expert, and Ulrich Salchow, said to have been several times champion of Europe in amateur figure skating contests, are among those named as possible winners of the event. It is reported, too, that Nat Niles and G. M. Howland, Boston experts, have an eye on the cup.

HOCKEY MAY BE RESTORED.

Amherst Plans Rejuvenation of Intercollegiate Ice Sport.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 11.—Intercollegiate hockey, dropped in 1914, may be revived at Amherst as a result of present interest in the sport. Steps are being taken to remedy the bad ice conditions which led to unsuccessful seasons. The Amherst rink is open, and spells of warm weather not only cause cancellation of games, with bad financial results, but interfere greatly with team training and put the men under a handicap when meeting teams which have had constant practice on an inclosed rink. It is planned to remedy the difficulty by canvas awnings to protect the ice from sun or snow, and by building the sheet of ice directly on the ground.

As evidenced by interclass series during the last three years, there is no lack of hockey material in the college, and an alumni coaching system may be tried.

Hackensack Five Wins 16th Straight

Sixteen straight victories in basket ball was the achievement completed yesterday by the C. M. S. five, an amateur aggregation of Hackensack, N. J., players, in defeating the Ionas of Passaic by 52 to 27, at Hackensack. Wennerstrom was the principal scorer.

The family resemblance is marked.

The suit of "Forefathers' Cloth" which John Alden, Jr., wears to court Priscilla to-day is a faithful reproduction of the one John, Sr., wore in 1620.

At least the cloth is.

Cut is 1917 right up to the last minute.

Colonial shades—butternut brown, olive green, gray. Also black.

Ideal business suits because so long on wear.

Here to-day all day

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Tangles in Tennis.

When the delegates to the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on Friday in this city refused to ratify a rule for stricter amateurism, they took a course which will doubtless remain unassailed by any new propaganda for a year at least, and perhaps for longer. Never was the question more thoroughly thrashed out than during the last year, and it must be apparent to all concerned that the ideas of proponents and opponents are so firmly fixed that any similar measure would split on the lines of demarkation already established.

The Executive Committee intended well. It presented its case ably and fully, but it failed to take into consideration an element which always weighs heavily in such an issue. Sentiment was beyond question a ruling factor. The Executive Committee tried in a degree to forestall this by saying that no certain individuals, no specific sections of the country were aimed against, but that the rule was propounded simply as a measure to safeguard the tennis future. But the delegates refused to disassociate the individual from the rule. In many minds the pervading thought was that passage placed a ban against some of the most popular men in the world of tennis, that in all probability Maurice E. McLoughlin, William M. Johnston, and others of like fame and skill, would never again compete in the amateur ranks. It was no hallucination, and no matter what the arguments of the Executive Committee they buffeted in vain for consideration in minds where sentiment ruled.

Furthermore, the proponents of a stricter rule of amateurism were not clothed with facts showing actual injury to the game. Their arguments were, on the other hand, a bit imaginative. They defined what might happen and made that the basis for asking new legislation. Richard Norris Williams, 2d, no doubt expressed the opinion of many delegates when he said it was unthinkable that such men as McLoughlin and Johnston had ever done anything with malicious intent to hurt the game of tennis. He called to mind the picture of the Davis Cup matches in which McLoughlin played Brooks, and inquired if the delegates could legislate McLoughlin out of the amateur ranks.

Williams, however, did see the possibility of evils in tennis as pictured by the Executive Committee, and proposed a compromise. This was to make the new rule non-retroactive. Had the Executive Committee supported this measure several weeks before the meeting it is possible that a new amateur rule might be on the tennis books now. As it was, they did not switch to the compromise until the evening session Friday, when they had become convinced that their own measure was doomed to failure. It was then too late. Proxies had been given in such number that the decision still rested with the opponents of the measure, for more than two-thirds of the proxies were definite instructions to vote "No," which was interpreted to mean "No" against any change whatever.

There were many unfortunate circumstances connected with the triumph of the opposition. One is that tennis will go along for another year without any clause in the constitution regulating the payment of expense money. The opposition proposed a substitute for the Executive Committee amendment, and how pronounced was the deadlock is indicated by the fact that each suggestion failed to carry the two-thirds vote for passage. This makes it perfectly plain that for some time to come no rule relating to this or to the sporting goods business can pass unless there is a proposal offered that is acceptable to both East and West. Hereafter the Executive Committee will probably sound more deeply the sentiment of the country before promulgating a rule, rather than endeavor to line up the country according to its views.

At all events the friction which was threatened between the East and the Pacific Coast is no longer a danger. But there is serious trouble brewing between the East and the Middle West if there is anything in the threat of secession which was thundered at the meeting by L. H. Waidner of Chicago. The Middle West was grieved by the abolition of the sectional doubles, and angered when the first doubles tournament was sent to the Longwood Cricket Club at Boston. Onwentsia has long held the preliminary national doubles, and seemed to be the rightful successor to the tournament as one event. Many Easterners held this view. It was argued that Chicago is the geographical centre of the country, and the move to support the questionable claim of Longwood to the first doubles tournament was probably as unfortunate a happening as could be imagined. The charge was made that the East, one-fifth of the country geographically, was outvoting four-fifths of the United States.

Another cause of friction has thus been created, and unless the East consents to a reapportionment of the voting strength of the country, actual secession on the part of the Middle West will probably occur. The effort of that section will now be directed toward breaking the power of the East. One Westerner said after the meeting closed: "The West knocked h— out of the East politically, and now it will do it in tennis." The East certainly appears to be between Scylla and Charybdis. If reapportionment of the tennis vote does come the West will triumph and if that is not allowed the West is likely to secede. In either case the sway of the East seems to be doomed in tennis.

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Tewksbury's Reinstatement.

The reinstatement of Paul Tewksbury of the Woodland Golf Club as an amateur golfer, by a vote of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, might seem to the casual observer to be in the nature of a retrograde movement on the part of the association. It is not so. On the other hand, it is expected by the friends and supporters of Francis Ouimet that the former national open and national amateur champion may be reinstated by a like application. It would be rash to assert that their great expectations will be realized. Rather is the whole act a further step in advance for the Executive Committee, and Ouimet is buried as deep as ever.

In the first place, the Executive Committee was attacked, at the annual meeting, by the Woodland Golf Club, in its official capacity as a member of the United States Golf Association, claiming that it had been unfairly treated by a few controlling officials. On a vote, the Executive Committee won an overwhelming victory. In the second place, the action of Tewksbury in receding from the position in which he, with Ouimet and Sullivan, was so strongly defended by the Woodland Golf Club, practically admits that he was in the wrong, and that consequently he believes that the Woodland Golf Club made its fight on erroneous principles. Moreover, in granting the application for reinstatement to Tewksbury as an individual after it had been turned down when made through his home club, the Executive Committee not only set the seal of final disapproval on the action of the Woodland Club, but also provided a precedent for the handling of such cases and such actions in the future.

As to the individuals themselves—it was promised by the Executive Committee that their cases would be separately considered if they cared to apply for reinstatement. The bringing of Tewksbury into the fold once more is evidence that the committee is holding to its word. But this much should be noted: the Executive Committee has stood squarely on the amateur ruling, while Tewksbury has receded from his position. If Ouimet and Sullivan do likewise, that is, give up their sporting goods store, which was the cause of their disbarment, they may also not only hope for, but expect the same, consideration.

The minutes of the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, at the Hotel Astor, on Jan. 12, show that the retiring President of the association, Frank L. Woodward, in his speech in defense of the Executive Committee and its action, said that the opening of the sporting goods shop was the direct and only cause of the debarring of Francis Ouimet and John H. Sullivan. From this the conclusion may be drawn that the closing of the same sporting goods store is the sine qua non in any application by Ouimet and Sullivan for reinstatement as amateur golfers.

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Cagliostro of the Cue.

William F. Hoppe, not long since the boy wonder of the billiard table and now the man marvel of the same arena, is a luminary without even a satellite. In a chill, distant periphery he twinkles and blinks tantalizingly at even the foremost of those who play AT a game which he IS. Nice fellows they are, and worthy, and some of them can make a set of billiard balls sit up and beg. But none, save only the King, is able to wheedle a cue into unquestioning obedience, to make it dance, loop, curve and parade at will, to draw from it effects staccato, moderato, forte, pianissimo, allegro, as does Hoppe when the mood is upon him.

This is, doubtless, the world's foremost billiard player of all time. The world says so, and Hoppe, averse to disputes, agrees. Matches played by him on even terms against any other expert of today cause the spectators lethargy and himself ennui. Yet he must play in public occasionally, if only to put on exhibition his surpassing skill. Therefore, to provide at least the semblance of a contest, he proposes to take on other noted experts in clusters, beginning with pairs, such as Morningstar and Yamada coupled, and then, perhaps, challenging groups, battalions, until the proper balance for the scale is reached.

Certain persons may scoff at the assurance of Hoppe—but the billiard lights, often dimmed by him, do not scoff. They know too well the deadly execution with ivory and ash of the blond, nonchalant, imperturbable young man. And his assurance they rate, quite accurately, as one of his chief advantages and assets. If he had not thought himself the best player in the world long before he really was, he might never have become that.

As for Morningstar and Yamada, Hoppe wishes to play each man alone first, conceding a large handicap, and then to meet the pair simultaneously on even terms, each match to be for a sum ranging from $1,000 to $10,000. The terms may sound tempting, but no terms are really tempting when offered by a man accustomed to monopolize the table for such long periods as is Hoppe's wont.

There is considerable doubt whether, with the memory of the champion's hollow victory in the much-heralded handicap tournament in this city still undimmed, the billiard fanciers yearn with deep fervor to watch Hoppe in action against any individual, even though the former conceded two bisques, half fifteen, a stroke a hole, and an hour's start, and played from underneath the table with a meerschaum pipe tied to a fishing rod. There would, however, be an element of novelty making for interest in a collision between Hoppe on the one hand, and those two sound and gifted players, Morningstar and Yamada, on the other. Casually considering the matter, it might be assumed that no one player could successfully combat the combined scoring power and team work of these two. Still it might not be amiss for Ora and his Japanese confrere to bring a deck of cards or a checkerboard with them to the scene of conflict.

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Amateurs and the Boxing Law.

If the agitation against boxing succeeds in bringing about the repeal of the Frawley boxing law, it is taken for granted that amateur bouts will be rendered illegal as well as the professional bouts which in some instances have brought discredit to the sport. This seems especially unfortunate, as since the sport was legalized in this State the amateur bouts have been excellently conducted. The situation for the amateurs is rendered the more aggravating by the fact that it was the influence of the Amateur Athletic Union which was largely responsible for the passing of the law. The A. A. U. and the leading amateur clubs were brought prominently forward when the bill was under discussion, and it was made to appear that the men in control of boxing in the State would be men high up in amateur athletics who would insure the bouts being conducted on a high plane. That this impression was prevalent was proved by the appointment of the first State Athletic Commission, which was made up entirely of men prominent in the councils of the A. A. U. The first appointments included the names of the present Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, James E. Sullivan, and Major John J. Dixon. Justice Weeks declined the appointment, and James E. Sullivan only accepted the Chairmanship long enough to organize the commission, after which he resigned. Major Dixon, who has been Secretary of the A. A. U., served until the paid commission was appointed recently. Since the paid Commissioners have been in office no official of the A. A. U. has been connected with the control of the sport.

It would be a pity if the outcry against the conduct of boxing should result in the amateurs having to give up the manly game. The A. A. U. supplements the State legislation with rules of its own limiting the bouts to four rounds and militating largely against knockouts. In this city such reputable clubs as the New York A. C., Crescent A. C., City A. C., and Union Settlement A. C. have been the principal promoters. These clubs have held boxing tournaments of merit and cleanliness, with the attendance largely composed of members of the clubs holding the bouts. Boxing has been a part of the general scheme of athletics of the A. A. U. clubs. In case it should be made illegal to hold bouts where admission is charged, a real hardship for the smaller A. A. U. organizations will ensue. The clubs are under considerable expense in running the tourneys, as it is necessary to print entry blanks and programs, furnish prizes for the contestants, and, in cases where boxers are brought from other cities, to pay their legitimate traveling expenses. It also is compulsory for all clubs to furnish a bond before holding bouts, and this has kept the competition among amateurs limited enough to prevent any scandal. In case the boxing law has to go, it is hoped by followers of the sport that some way will be found to prevent interference with amateur bouts conducted as at present under the supervision of the Amateur Athletic Union.

HAS HOTEL FOR ATHLETES.

Dartmouth Will House Visiting Teams Privately.

In an effort to supply a real need for the visiting college athletic teams at Hanover, N. H., the Dartmouth College Athletic Council has equipped a strictly private and collegiate hotel, known as "The Gable House." Visiting teams have heretofore been obliged to utilize inconvenient hotel accommodations in towns adjacent to Hanover, since the only hotel in the village large enough to care for the athletes has been obliged to decline to serve them, owing to engagements of space for other purposes.

"The Gable House" will be conducted by the Athletic Council and will be equipped for thirty men, with single rooms and large living and assembly quarters. A conference room for the private use of visiting coaches is also provided. A nominal fee for lodging will be charged and meals will be served at the college Commons in a separate dining room.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pioneer S. C.—(afternoon)—Packey Hommey vs. Shamus O'Brien; Al McCluskey vs. Al Matier.

Madison Square Garden—Fred Fulton vs Charley Weinert.

Palace S. C.—Frankie Brown vs. Dutch Brant; Abe Friedman vs Billy Fitzsimmons.

Yorkville S. C.—Corona Kid vs Johnny Russell.

BROOKLYN A. A MEN MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

First and Second Teams Capture Road Run Honors of L. I. A. L.—Other Races.

Brooklyn A. A. runners made a clean sweep of the honors in the weekly road run of the Long Island Athletic League yesterday. The club started two teams and took both first and second places in the team competition. J. Johnson of the first team scored an easy victory from the 5-minute mark, and was followed across the line by three more Brooklyn runners before M. Reich of the Kings County A. A. broke up the Brooklyn combination by landing in fifth place. J. Craw of the Presentation Club was the only back marker to get in the first twenty. He started from the 1-minute mark, and his time of 20:56 was the fastest made for the course of about four miles.

The first team of the Brooklyn A. A. finished with the low score of 29, and the second quintet had 46, five less than the Kings County A. A.

The order of finish of the first fifteen:

	Hcp. M.S.	Actual Time. M.S.
J. Johnson, Brooklyn A. A.	5:00	22:52
R. Smith, Brooklyn A. A.	5:15	23:34
E. Saerwood, Brooklyn A. A.	5:15	23:48
C. Finkelstein, Brooklyn A. A.	4:00	22:42
M. Reich, Kings County A. A.	5:15	24:02
M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A.	4:30	23:19
F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	22:20
G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A.	4:0	23:37
J. Ober, Brooklyn A. A.	4:45	23:34
M. Levine, Kings County A. A.	3:15	22:32

R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 22:19; J. Fay, Maplewood A. C., (4:45,) 23:27; J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A., (4:00,) 23:22; F. Schultz, unattached, (3:45,) 23:08; M. Murray, Presentation A. C., (5:00,) 24:24.

TEAM SCORES.

Brooklyn A. A. first team	1 4 6 7 11—29
Brooklyn A. A. second team	2 3 9 15 17—46
Kings County A. A.	5 8 10 12 16—51
Maplewood A. C.	13 14 18 19 20—84

W. Critte of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. led all the way in the four-mile road run of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, held yesterday over the course of the Annunciation A. C. Critte had a handicap of 4 minutes and was never in danger of being overtaken. After setting all the pace, he won by 120 yards from L. Eaglers of the Annunciation A. C. J. Hulsenbasch of the Paulist A. C. was the scratch man. He finished ninth and covered the course in the fast time of 18:50. Team honors also fell to the St. Joseph's lads with a score of 21 points.

The leaders finished in the following order:

W. Critte, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 21:01; L. Eaglers, Annunciation A. C., (3:15,) 20:47; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:15,) 20:55; F. Gorely, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:15,) 21:00; J. Cleary, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:15,) 21:20; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (1:00,) 19:25; W. Fitzpatrick, Annunciation A. C., (3:15,) 21:45; W. Gertisser, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:15,) 22:08; J. Hulsenbasch, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) 18:50; J. Lavery, Paulist A. C., (1:00,) 20:10; A. Knoisee, Annunciation A. C., (3:15,) 22:23.

TEAM SCORES.

St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	1 3 4 5 8—21
Annunciation A. C.	2 7 11 13 14—47
Paulist A. C.	6 9 10 12 15—52

Fourteen started yesterday afternoon in the Yorkville Athletic League run over the Union Settlement Club's course. T. Lockhart, wearing the emblem of the St. John's Club, was first to finish from the limit handicap allowance of five minutes. L. Dutka of the Hungarian-American A. C., the only scratch runner entered, who romped home in eleventh place, won the fast time prize in 25:10. The Union Settlement team finished with the low score of 26 points in the team competition, and the Hungarians' tally was three points greater. St. John's Club did not finish a full team. The order of finish follows:

T. Lockhart, St. John's Club, (5:00,) 28:22; S. Pichman, Union Settlement, (4:00,) 27:40; E. Erlenbach, St. John's Club, (2:00,) 25:43; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement, (3:30,) 27:15; C. Sweeney, St. John's Club, (3:45,) 27:50; M. Weiss, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:30,) 27:57; E. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., (4:00,) 28:41; E. Sille Hungarian-American A. C., (2:15,) 27:04; A. O'Hare, Union Settlement, (5:00,) 29:50; J. Swoboda, Union Settlement, (5:00,) 30:09; L. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., (scratch,) 25:10; L. Szentmiklosy, Hungarian-American A. C., (2:45,) 28:10; A. Johnson, Union Settlement, (3:00,) 29:10; E. Reilly, St. John's Club, (5:00,) 31:15.

TEAM SCORES.

Union Settlement	1 2 6 7 10—26
Hungarian-American A. C.	3 4 5 8 9—29

Running from the short mark of 1 minute 30 seconds, T. O'Connor of St. Anselm's A. C. won the road run of the Bronx Athletic League, over the course of the Martinique A. C., yesterday. R. Brandt of St. Anselm's and M. Russe of the Ozanam Association started from scratch, and the former finished in fourth place. O'Connor's time was 29:55 for the course of five and one-half miles.

Marathoners had an outing yesterday in the run of the Pennant A. C.,—held over a course of seventeen and one-half miles. B. Kennedy, the Morningside A. C. runner, had an easy victory, finishing more than 100 yards in front of G. Kirkwood of the Paulist A. C. The winner's time was 1:51:10.

Gaelic Association Elects Officers.

Joseph Fahy was elected President of the Gaelic Athletic Association of the United States at its second annual convention yesterday at the Irish-American A. C. Three hundred delegates were present from nine hurling teams and eighteen Gaelic football teams of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New England. Other elections were: Vice President, Thomas Henry; Treasurer, Michael Scanlon; Financial Secretary, Patrick Costello; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Quinn.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Tantalizer, 112 pounds; Tugs, 109; St. Theresa, 109; Shade, 106; Nowhere, 109; Zip, 112; Waterwave, 109; Natty, 109; Sena Day, 109; Reilloc, 106; Boldness, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Sandborne, 114 pounds; Boy Brown, 114; Patapsco, 109; Miss Represent, 109; Hester Smith, 104; Woodby, 114; Ex-Sheriff, 114; Plunger, 109; Dahlia, 104; Velvet, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. The Masquerader, 118 pounds; Langhorne, 117; Stirup, 115; Hops, 110; Talebearer, 108; Busy Joe, 113; Gleipner, 106; Kebo, 110; Gordon Rustle, 114; King Mart, 115; Tie Pin, 114; Rose Point, 110; West Sail, 108; Tom Caro, 108; Fairy Legend, 105; Buzz Around, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—West End Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Whirling Dun, 113 pounds; Merchant, 108; Warsaw, 107; Fizer, 107; Joanna, 108; Rhyme, 108; Opportunity, 108; Bird Lore, 106; Lucille P., 104; Mirza, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Verena, 116 pounds; Manioc, 116; Perth Rock, 111; Star Hearn, 108; First Wind, 108; Best Bib and Tucker, 106; Smuggler, 103; Colonel McNab, 101; Fleuron II., 98; Wap, 115; Leo Ray, 111; Irrawaddy, 109; Etta's Dream, 108; Jim Winn, 108; Trend 106; Cledere, 103; Class A, 100; Raggedy Man, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; Spanish Fort Handicap; mile and a quarter. Stolen Ante, 112 pounds; Moscowa, 109; Menlo Park, 105; Transport, 102; Yodeles, 112; Fairly, 105; Thanksgiving, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; four-year-olds and upward; one mile. Lukemae, 111 pounds; Joe D., 111; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 111; Wadsworth's Last, 111; Thornwood, 109; Superintendent, 108; Marcus, 109; Petlar, 106; Miss Waters, 103; Jabot, 111; Royal Interest, 111; Handful, 109; Baby Cal, 109; White Crown, 108; Rio Brazos, 108; Chilton King, 108; Infidel, 2d, 106.

Weather clear; track heavy.

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SEEKS TRANSPORTS FOR TRADE VIA CANAL

Shipping Board Wants President to Release Meade and Crook for Coastwise Use.

SAYS THE NEED IS URGENT

Vessels in That Trade Diverted to Other Routes—Would Charter Transports to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Federal Shipping Board has taken its first practical step toward rehabilitating American maritime commerce by asking President Wilson to turn over to it idle army transports for service in the coastwise trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports through the Panama Canal.

In a letter to the President, made public today, Chairman Denman points out that nearly all of the American-built vessels which have been plying in this trade have been withdrawn for more profitable charters or sold to foreign flags, and asks that available vessels that can be spared from military uses be transferred to the board at the earliest possible moment.

The board seeks particularly to get certain obsolete foreign built transports which the War Department has been authorized to sell. There are two such vessels, the Meade and the Crook. The Crook, of 4,800 tons, is being used in connection with the Alaskan Railway, and the Meade, of 5,400 tons, is idle at Newport News, and recently was advertised for sale. A provision of the pending Army Appropriation bill would authorize the use of the ships on coastwise trade, but this authorization would be unnecessary if they were turned over to the Shipping Board.

Chairman Denman's letter to the President follows:

Products Awaiting Ships.

"Nearly all of the American-built tonnage, with its participation in the statutory monopoly of the coastwise trade, which has been serving the needs of producers and consumers on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts through the Panama Canal, has been withdrawn for more profitable charters, much of it not serving any American commercial need, or sold to foreign flags.

"We understand that the War Department has several vessels capable of carrying these products and serving the urgent demands of these producers and consumers. Thousands of tons of products are awaiting the return of these facilities or have been subjected to higher rail rates. The concentration of car resources of the transcontinental railways on the munitions traffic has intensified this need.

"Section 6 of this Shipping act provides as follows: 'That the President may transfer, either permanently or for limited periods, to the board such vessels belonging to the War or Navy Departments as are suitable for commercial uses and not required for military or naval use in time of peace, and cause to be transferred to the board such vessels owned by the Panama Railroad Company and not required in its business.'

"We beg of you that you will at the earliest date transfer to this board all such tonnage as can be properly spared from military uses. We understand that a number of these vessels now owned by the War Department were built in foreign yards. This will not prevent our using them in the coast to coast trade we have above outlined. Section 9 of the act provides as follows: '* * * Vessels sold, leased or chartered to any person a citizen of the United States, as provided in this act, may engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.'

Would Charter the Vessels.

"We purpose to charter at once to Americans such tonnage as we receive. We do not purpose to overwhelm this trade with tonnage, nor do otherwise than make good at this time the diversion of vessels by those upon whom the Government has conferred benefits for which they should have continued to render this service. We do not contemplate entering any trades whatever which are now adequately served by water routes.

"We are taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to the Secretary of War, to the Chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs of the House and Senate, and the Chairmen of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House. The need is pressing, and we wish to avoid any delay in obtaining their opinion on our request, if your Excellency feels in need of enlightenment from that source."

FAVORS ELECTRIC WARSHIPS

Frank J. Sprague Defends Navy's Course in Adopting Them.

Frank J. Sprague, Chairman of the Committee on Electricity and Ship Construction of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, has written, with the approval of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, a letter to Senator Claude A. Swanson of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, in which for the first time there is set forth the Navy Department's side of the controversy regarding the adoption of the electric system of propulsion for the newly authorized battle cruisers and battleships.

Secretary Daniels has not felt that it was proper for him, as head of the department, to enter into a controversy at this time, and it was only after a long conference with the Secretary that Mr. Sprague decided to lay the Government's side of the proposition before the country.

Mr. Sprague reviews the entire controversy from its beginning, and intimates that the Navy Department has some inside knowledge of the practicability of the electric drive system of which the critics are not aware. Concluding, he says:

"I believe that it is possible to drive ships with geared turbines of the character indicated, but that is simply an assumption from analysis and report. I do not know, and very few other people here know much as to the facts. But I do know, in spite of any statements to the contrary, whatever the authority, that generators and motors of the size indicated can be built, and that if necessary they can even be controlled by a push button from the bridge; and I do not think that I overstate the case when I say that there are few engineers in my profession who will seriously question my assertion in a matter of this kind."

Mr. Sprague was educated at the Naval Academy, heading both line and engineering classes in naval architecture. He is credited with being the pioneer of the modern electric railway, and created the system of train control now in use the world over.

STATE FOOD BOARD TO GET WIDE POWER

New Department, Designed to Fight Living Cost, Proposed by Wicks Committee.

PROVIDES A JOB FOR DILLON

Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson Also, by Terms of Bill, to Have Place in New Body.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Broad powers of regulation over the supply and distribution of food in this State are vested in the proposed new Department of Agriculture, Food and Markets, which may be created through the so-called Food and Markets bill, drafted under the auspices of the legislative committee headed by Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida, which had the subject under investigation for several months. A synopsis of the measure, which is likely to be presented to the Legislature this week, became available today.

The new department, which, it is estimated, will be more costly and supplied with more elaborate machinery than any other agency of the State Government, will take over three of the existing State departments—the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Foods and Markets and the Bureau of Weights and Measures. The bill makes special provision for the continuation in office of State Commissioner of Agriculture Charles S. Wilson and John J. Dillon, the present Commissioner of Food and Markets, as members of the new commission.

The commission will have seven members, of whom five will draw salaries from the State. The bill provides also that the Chairman of the up-State Public Service Commission and the head of the Municipal Food and Markets Commission of New York City, which is created under the bill, shall be ex officio members of the State Commission of Agriculture, Food and Markets. The other five Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

The powers of regulation to be wielded by the new commission, as proposed, will be more ample than those of any other State department with regulative functions, not even excepting the Public Service Commission, and the State Industrial Commission. In some respects the commission will be a law unto itself. Section 17 of the Food and Markets bill provides that "the commission may enact, amend and repeal rules which shall have the force of law." Any violation of such rules will be punishable as a misdemeanor by fine, imprisonment, or both.

The Commission's Powers.

Some of the general powers and duties of the proposed new commission are set forth in the bill, as follows:

1. Execute the law in relation to agriculture and agricultural products.
2. Perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Commissioner of Agriculture.
3. Investigate fully the source of food supply, the production, manufacture, storage, transportation, marketing, and distribution of food sold in the State; the cost of food at the point of production, and the expense of transportation, marketing, and distribution.
4. Collect data and statistics.
5. In case of emergency threatening the scarcity of food to take measures for relief.
6. Investigate and recommend the best methods for increasing the food supply.
7. Regulate the plans and methods of co-operative associations for distribution and marketing.
8. Furnish information as to land tenancies.
9. Aid and assist the establishment, organization, and maintenance of co-operative associations between consumer and producer.
10. Act as mediator in any controversy between producer and consumer.
11. Investigate the conduct and methods of exchanges of Boards of Trade for the purchase and sale of food.
12. Advise municipalities as to organization of local markets and terminals.
13. Ascertain the quality and economic value of produce sold or stored in the State.
14. Investigate as to deceptions in food sold or stored.
15. Co-operate with local health departments in preventing distribution of unwholesome foods.
16. Investigate and prevent unfair competition.
17. From time to time define what shall be deemed adulterated or unwholesome food.

The bill defines what shall be considered unfair practices in specific terms. Among these are:

Discrimination between communities or residents of different communities.

Attempting to restrain any person from procuring an article of food from another person by requiring an agreement that he will not procure it, or by making some discrimination in the compensation to be paid.

Twelve other unfair practices are enumerated, prevention of which is designed to make the markets of the State free to every one.

The offices of the new department will be in Albany under the terms of the bill. At least three of the appointive Commissioners shall be representatives of the dairy and agricultural interests in the State. The bill provides that no rules of the commission can be adopted or repealed without at least four affirmative votes.

The Committee's Statement.

In an explanatory statement issued by the Wicks Committee with the synopsis of the bill, it was stated that the proposed new law would not prevent organizations, such as the Dairymen's League, from combining with a view to securing through legitimate methods a fair return to farmers. The statement follows in part:

"It should be plainly understood that nothing is contained in this bill which affects individual action. The dairyman may do with his milk as he sees fit. The object of the measure is not to control or direct his actions, but to so aid and assist as to avoid acute conditions and suffering. There is no part of the bill which permits price-fixing on the part of the State or the State department, but it is believed that the bill will be an effectual aid to the establishment of reasonable prices both by market facilities and by making public accurate information upon the questions involved.

"The bill permits associations of producers and others to eliminate waste by agreement with the commission, which action is now prohibited by law, but in the event that any association avails itself of the license of the State, in return for that license the association is subjected to regulation by the department. No individual rights, as they now exist, are sacrificed. The rights of the individual trader remain as now, unaffected by the bill, but the producer or trader secures certain rights of association which are now prohibited to him, and in return for which privilege he submits to certain regulations by the department. In the event of the refusal on the part of the trader to submit to such regulation, the license is taken away from him and he remains in the same condition and subject to the same laws as now.

"It is recognized by this bill that the Legislature is not only the guardian of the producer, but of the consumer and of all forms of business. This bill lays no violent, destructive or reckless hand on individual business or enterprise. No honest business man need fear the provisions of this bill. The rogue may well oppose it, as it is designed and equipped to prevent roguish and fraudulent operations of all kinds in connection with the food supply of the people of this State."

COAL SHORTAGE DENIED.

Dealers Say Supply Is Ample—Fear Only Blizzard or "Panic."

Reports of an impending shortage of hard coal in the city were emphatically denied yesterday by several large coal dealers. They admitted that a "panic" such as occurred several months ago, might result in heavy buying by small retailers and private individuals and seriously embarrass the wholesalers. It was also said that a storm which would tie up railway traffic between the coalfields and tide water for a week or more would cause considerable suffering. But statements that there was only enough coal in the city to last forty-eight hours were qualified generally as ridiculous. Such statements were reported, too, as likely to bring on just the panic which it was to the interest of the general public to avoid.

Officials of Burns Brothers said that, while they were experiencing some difficulty in getting coal here as rapidly as they wished, they were able to supply all needs. They explained that the end of the season was approaching and that a little patience and level-headedness on the part of consumers would result in the difficulty working itself out naturally in the course of a week or so.

Warren A. Leonard of the Leonard Coal Company made a similar statement.

TO MAKE BETTER REPORTERS

Columbia Will Enlarge Course in School of Journalism.

Beginning with the academic year 1918-1919 the course at the Columbia School of Journalism will be extended from four years to five. Admission to the school will be made more difficult. Candidates must pass an examination as to their general intelligence, moral character, and fitness for the work of the course, and show satisfactory percentages during the first year, when they will be subject to the educational control of the Faculty. During that year they will be taught languages, history, natural science, politics, and other subjects considered proper preparation for journalism.

Under the five-year plan women as well as men will be admitted. The women will take their first two years in Barnard College, but will be admitted to the professional work of the third, fourth, and fifth years the same as the men.

WOMEN WORK FOR MITCHEL.

Their Municipal League Is in Favor of Fusion Government.

The Woman's Municipal League yesterday announced plans for working for the re-election of a Fusion Administration. Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, President of the league, said, in issuing a call for a conference of women's organizations of this city, that not only had Fusion obtained many durable reforms for the city, but the nonpartisan type of government was, in her opinion, the most effective instrument yet devised for translating government into terms of service in the best sense of the word.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 5	$1.74¼	$1.67	$1.50⅝	$1.44⅝
Feb. 6	1.76½	1.70½	1.50⅝	1.46
Feb. 7	1.74⅜	1.68	1.49	1.46
Feb. 8	1.70½	1.65½	1.47¼	1.43⅝
Feb. 9	1.71¼	1.68¼	1.47⅞	1.46⅛
Feb. 10	1.75¼	1.70½	1.50⅝	1.47⅞
Week's range	1.76½	1.65½	1.50⅝	1.43⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Feb. 5	$1.40½	$1.35
Feb. 6	1.39½	1.35¾
Feb. 7	1.38½	1.36½
Feb. 8	1.38	1.36
Feb. 9	1.38	1.36¼
Feb. 10	1.40	1.38
Week's range	1.40½	1.35

CORN.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 5	1.00⅝	98⅝	99½	97¼
Feb. 6	1.01½	99⅝	1.00½	98⅝
Feb. 7	1.02⅝	1.00½	1.00½	99
Feb. 8	1.01⅝	99⅝	99⅜	98
Feb. 9	1.02¼	1.01	1.00⅝	99⅝
Feb. 10	1.02⅜	1.01½	1.01	99⅝
Week's range	1.02⅝	98⅝	1.01	97¼

OATS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 5	55¼	53⅝	54¼	52⅞
Feb. 6	55½	53⅞	54⅝	52½
Feb. 7	55⅝	54¼	54	53⅝
Feb. 8	54½	53¾	53⅝	52½
Feb. 9	55⅜	54¼	54⅛	53⅝
Feb. 10	56⅝	55	55¼	54
Week's range	56⅝	52½	55¼	52½

Provisions.

LARD.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 5	$16.57	$16.30	$16.72	$16.52
Feb. 6	16.60	16.50	16.75	16.67
Feb. 7	16.55	16.35	16.70	16.52
Feb. 8	16.42	16.27	16.55	16.45
Feb. 9	16.62	16.50	16.75	16.65
Feb. 10	16.77	16.60	16.92	16.75
Week's range	16.77	16.27	16.92	16.45

RIBS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 5	$15.50	$15.25	$15.62	$15.42
Feb. 6	15.55	15.47	15.70	15.65
Feb. 7	15.60	15.40	15.72	15.55
Feb. 8	15.57	15.32	15.70	15.52
Feb. 9	15.75	15.60	15.87	15.75
Feb. 10	15.85	15.75	15.95	15.87
Week's range	15.85	15.25	15.95	15.42

PORK.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 5	$30.05	$28.80	$29.40	$28.80
Feb. 6	29.97	29.60	29.60	29.25
Feb. 7	29.95	29.10	29.60	28.80
Feb. 8	29.50	29.00	28.90	28.50
Feb. 9	30.02	29.50	29.45	29.35
Feb. 10	30.12	29.85	29.55	29.47
Week's range	30.12	28.80	28.60	28.50

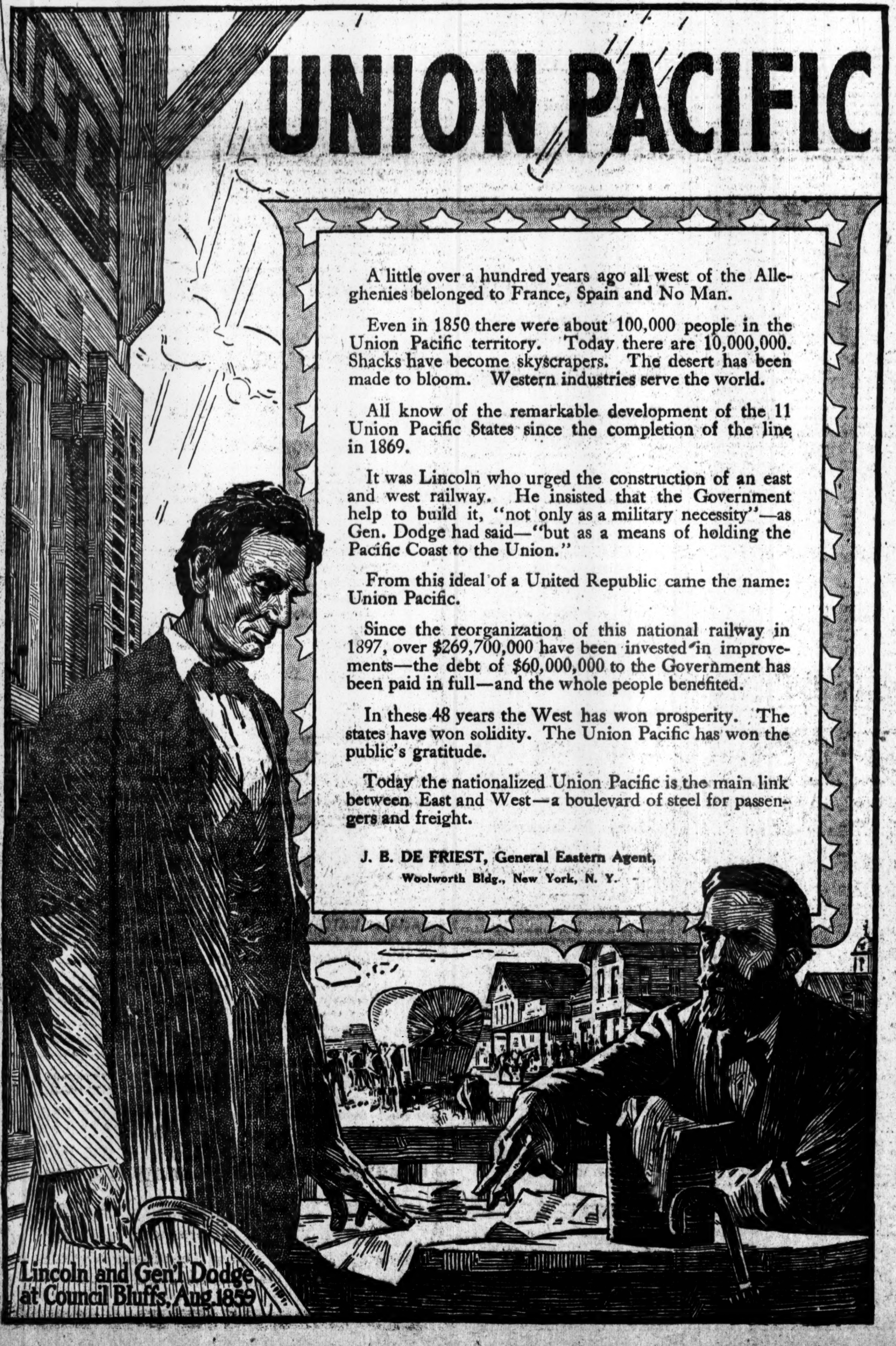
NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Feb. 5	15.87	14.95	16.01	15.03
Feb. 6	15.80	15.40	15.99	15.40
Feb. 7	15.60	15.34	15.77	15.50
Feb. 8	15.73	15.30	15.70	15.42
Feb. 9	15.50	15.30	15.64	15.43
Feb. 10	15.50	15.40	15.66	15.55
Week's range	15.87	14.95	16.01	15.03

	July High.	July Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Feb. 5	16.10	15.07	15.30	15.00	15.14	14.95
Feb. 6	16.05	15.50	..	..	..	..
Feb. 7	15.81	15.55	15.59	15.59	15.59	15.59
Feb. 8	15.74	15.51	15.52	15.52	..	..
Feb. 9	15.74	15.51	15.40	15.40	15.62	15.62
Feb. 10	15.73	15.62	..	..	..	..
W'k's re.	16.10	15.07	15.59	15.00	15.62	14.95

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Feb. 5	15.63	14.80	15.64	15.00
Feb. 6	15.60	15.20	15.69	15.50
Feb. 7	15.50	15.24	15.64	15.40
Feb. 8	15.61	15.40	15.70	15.57
Feb. 9	15.56	15.35	15.69	15.50
Feb. 10	15.50	15.40	15.61	15.60
Week's range	15.63	14.80	15.70	15.50



UNION PACIFIC

A little over a hundred years ago all west of the Alleghenies belonged to France, Spain and No Man.

Even in 1850 there were about 100,000 people in the Union Pacific territory. Today there are 10,000,000. Shacks have become skyscrapers. The desert has been made to bloom. Western industries serve the world.

All know of the remarkable development of the 11 Union Pacific States since the completion of the line in 1869.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises 6:55 | Sun sets 5:26 | Moon rises 11:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water, A.M.	High Water, P.M.	Low Water, A.M.	Low Water, P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:38	11:11	4:48	4:54
Governors Island	10:42	11:13	5:12	5:12
Hell Gate	12:40	1:01	7:02	7:09

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 11.

SS Kroonland, Liverpool, Jan. 31.
SS Giuseppi Verdi, Genoa, Jan. 27.
SS Roma, Lisbon, Jan. 27.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, Feb. 6.
SS Gulfaxe, Santa Cruz, Jan. 29.
SS Salina, Christiania, Jan. 8.
SS Van Hogendorp, Philadelphia, Feb. 10.
SS Valeria, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Feb. 8.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Feb. 5.
SS Yumuri, Philadelphia, Feb. 10.
SS Ozama, Caibarien, Jan. 31.
SS Mexican, Genoa, Jan. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
*Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 27
Andania	Liverpool	Jan. 31
Themis	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Hallfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 28
A. A. Raven	Havre	Jan. 12
Sergipe	Bahia	Jan. 16
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 2
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 18
Honduras	Bordeaux	Jan. 21
Lincolnshire	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Adolf Deppe	Huelva	Jan. 18
Eastgate	La Pallice	Jan. 26
Negure	Seville	Jan. 21
Virginia	Naples	Jan. 19
Asuarca	Barcelona	Jan. 25
Guayane	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Francis	Pernambuco	Jan. 20
Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 8
Coamo	San Juan	Feb. 7
Edith	San Juan	Feb. 7
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 9
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 7
El Monte	New Orleans	Feb. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Havana	Havana	Feb. 9
Metapan	Havana	Feb. 9
Transport Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Feb. 5
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 10

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 4
Advance	Cristobal	Feb. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Feb. 9
Mandeville	Jamaica	Feb. 9
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 11
El Sol	Galveston	Feb. 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Caracas	San Juan	Feb. 10
Almirante	Kingston	Feb. 10
Eurymedon	Cristobal	Feb. 6
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 12
Momus	New Orleans	Feb. 10
El Paso	Galveston	Feb. 9

DUE FRIDAY.

Santa Catalina	Cristobal	Feb. 7
Bramell Point	Port Arthur	Feb. 8
Edgar F. Luckenbach	Port Arthur	Feb. 7
Penistone	Bordeaux	Jan. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

Holbein	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 24
Runa	Guantanamo	Feb. 7
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 14

DUE SUNDAY.

Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Monterey	Nassau	Feb. 15
Jalisco	Nassau	Feb. 10
Algeria	Lisbon	Jan. 31
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 15

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	—	—
Montserrat, Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Aztec, Bordeaux	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	—	—
Munwood, Sagua	—	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Para	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Barbara, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Charlton Hall, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Van Hogendorp, Salina Cruz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Clothilde Cuneo, Havana	—	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Santurce, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	—	12:00 M.
Norfolk, Santo Domingo	—	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 17.

France, Gibraltar, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—Sailings uncertain.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 20, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma .... Feb. 16

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post) .. Feb. 17

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Philippine Islands, and Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru .... Feb. 15

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Arakan .... Feb. 15

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Awa Maru .... Feb. 16

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru .... Feb. 16

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Lurline .. Feb. 22

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, at Colon, Feb. 11.
SS Cristobal, at Colon, Feb. 10.

Sailed.

SS Tagus, from Colon, Feb. 11.
SS Runa, from Guantanamo, Feb. 7.
SS Caracas, from San Juan, Feb. 10.
SS Almirante, from Kingston, Feb. 10.
SS Jalisco, from Nassau, Feb. 10.
SS Mandeville, from Kingston, Feb. 9.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 11.

SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 266 miles S. at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 235 miles S. at noon.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 4 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 42 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 197 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 167 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles S. of Tampa Bar at noon.

SS Bramell Point, Port Arthur to New York, was 93 miles E. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Starlite, Campana to New York, was 445 miles S. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon 10th.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 1,096 miles S. at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 446 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 32 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 280 miles S. at noon.

SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 187 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 200 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 355 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Port Arthur to New York, was 240 miles E. of Sabine at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 237 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Santa Marta .... Feb. 14

Bermudia, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian .... Feb. 14

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Zulia .... Feb. 14

South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 1 P. M.—Tapajoz .... Feb. 14

Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Islands) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle .... Feb. 15

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Colon .... Feb. 15

South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Charlton Hall .... Feb. 15

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 8:30 A. M.—Van Hogendorp .... Feb. 16

Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Islands) and Mexico, (specially addressed only,) via Nassau and Progreso, at 12 M.—Yumuri .... Feb. 16

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Sixaola .... Feb. 16

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana ...... Feb. 17

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Coamo .... Feb. 17

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Sama .... Feb. 17

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Metapan .... Feb. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Jan. 22, and Yokohama, Jan. 23—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Feb. 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 13.

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Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	35
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for 9 months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board recently in the following subjects:—

English Grammar and Composition	69	American History	60
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
Elementary German	68	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	68	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	78

*For Harvard.

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We have prepared a special list giving particulars of our present offerings of

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what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published.

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should be subjected to a periodical examination and analysis. This is an important feature of our service to investors and has been the means of saving them considerable money and anxiety. Inquiries invited respecting this service.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

For three days after receipt of the news that the United States was to break off diplomatic relations with Germany the stock market was strong. The dismissal of the German Ambassador and the recall of our Ambassador from Berlin would lead inevitably to war, it was argued, and thus the worst was known. The news which the market in the decline which preceded the break in relations had discounted had come, and traders who had been sellers turned about and became buyers. Prices rose sharply. Some even predicted that it was the beginning of another wild war-order market, but it did not last.

Day after day passed and war did not come. Traders began to suspect that perhaps, after all, the worst was not yet known. They stopped buying, and even turned sellers again; prices started on a fresh decline. The Street was perplexed, and perplexity led to uneasiness. It began to have doubts as to what really was the policy of the Administration. It had believed that the Government's purpose was to stand firmly for American rights, even at the risk of war with Germany, and that those rights would be defended without more delay and without equivocation. But the Street read day after day that American ships were not sailing from our ports, and began to fear that, despite the assertion of our rights and the dismissal of the German Ambassador, those rights might be foregone by yielding to the German threat in fact, if not in theory.

It was a disquieting thought, and the market, which had gone up on the prospect of immediate war, went down on the prolongation of doubt that the Government was prepared to risk war in defense of right. That was the thing worse than war which the market began to suspect, and under which it lost the courage which it had shown when war was expected from hour to hour. It was less afraid of that than of a new prolonged period of uncertainty, of possible exchanges with Germany, despite the severance of diplomatic relations, and of postponement of the defense, by force of arms if need be, of the rights which Germany has frequently violated during the last two years, and is now violating repeatedly and wantonly.

The departure from port on Saturday of several American vessels was heartening news, but its effect was partially at least offset by doubt as to what reception the Government would accord to the note which it became known on Saturday the German Government was sending to the United States. Would that prove the prelude to another long delay, during which Germany would continue to violate American rights on the seas? The mere asking of the question was enough to cause concern.

Such are the considerations under which the market enters a new week, but even before trading is resumed after today's holiday events may have put an entirely new complexion upon the situation. Events, it is to be assumed, more than Government policies or the personal preferences of members of the Administration will control the course of our relations with Germany. It is hardly possible that facts should answer the question put above in the negative. It is inconceivable that the American people would be satisfied to see American ships sunk and American lives taken time after time as a settled program of the German Government and without an effort by this country to defend them.

So it still seems true that the only escape from war with Germany would be through Germany's abandoning the course which she has so far pursued since the beginning of her enlarged submarine warfare. Unless she recedes, war seems as certain as anything human can be in advance. But the market is very far from as sure of that as it felt a week ago; it remains for events to increase the Street's uncertainty or to remove it altogether.

Meanwhile the underlying position of the stock market has been strengthened by an unusual amount of liquidation. Not a little of that was predicated on the assumption that the nation would soon be at war and soon borrowing large sums with which to carry forward the work of preparing for the conflict. Many who would become large subscribers to a national loan were sellers of stocks and bonds last week. Buyers were found only by offering them large concessions in prices, this being particularly true of the bond market, where prices relatively were weaker than they were in the stock market.

There was a good deal of selling, which was attributed to German investors and institutions, including German residents in this country, but this was probably a relatively small part of the whole. Many dealers in bonds sold out their holdings, and many institutions also sold. They would be prepared for the Government loan which, when the week started, seemed almost certain to be announced before the week closed, though it was not. They got themselves ready, but were not called on. They are still ready, but they are wondering more than they were.

Speculative commitments on the long side have been reduced, the short interest has been increased, and the price level has been lowered. All of those changes are for the better so far as the inherent strength of the market is concerned. To the extent to which sentiment has been unsettled by a course of events which has not borne out the strongly held expectation of the financial community, an expectation which apparently it shared with the public at large, these favoring market influences are offset. But, withal, the speculative structure is probably smaller today than it has been at any time in very many months, smaller, perhaps, than at any time since the first months after the reopening of the Stock Exchange.

Wall Street has practically ceased for the time being to concern itself with the probable effects of war upon American business. Having come to doubt that war is imminent, though admittedly every day is fraught with the possibility of war, the Street feels too uncertain of its ground to venture very far in speculation as to what the effect of war would be, or at least too uncertain to venture very far in commitments based on any conclusions it might draw. It has more reason for uncertainty than that which lies in doubt about what the Government will in the final analysis do. Will profits on war supplies in the event of war be kept down—as they should be—or will this Government's participation in the struggle supply an opportunity for another war order market? Even the boldest of traders were hardly in a frame of mind last week which led them to give a positive answer to that question.

The effect of uncertainty concerning the vital fact in the outlook, the fact of war or peace, was plainly reflected in the dullness into which the stock market fell so soon after the great activity and violent changes in prices which it had shown the previous week. So uncertain were speculators that speculation came almost to a standstill. None need regret that, were there no reason to regret the causes which brought it about.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Tendency Toward Lower Prices for Foreign Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The diplomatic breach between America and Germany has brought prominently forward the question of the financial relations of Great Britain and America and the probability of a modification of existing arrangements. Should war ensue the international monetary problem will be simplified, it is expected, in a manner favorable to this country. Events, consequently, are being followed with profound attention.

The influence of the new turn of affairs on the Stock Exchange situation is still negligible, and movements in the American shares, including Canadian munitions and other industrial securities, are mere reflections of Wall Street operations. Neither the military achievements of the Allies on the western front nor the initial successes of enemy submarines have created any excitement in the market, although shipping shares developed slight weakness. High-class investment stocks were steady, but dull. In foreign securities the tendency was toward lower prices. The speculative sections were idle and without definite trend.

The success of the new war loan is assured by the rapidly rising tide of subscriptions. The campaign in favor of the loan is being carried on vigorously and with splendid results.

This week's return of the Bank of England made a very interesting showing in the record of private balances, which have swollen tremendously in consequence of special operations in connection with war finances, but the supplies of market credit were restricted to actual requirements, and there was a persistent inquiry for funds.

BOURSE IS UNEASY.

Dealings in Paris Market Reflect Indecision of Operators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Although publication on Monday of the news of President Wilson's vigorous action in dismissing the German Ambassador to Washington caused excitement and favorable comment throughout France, the Paris Bourse remained calm. Financial circles are unanimous in approval of Mr. Wilson's course.

There was some irregularity later, when news of submarined ships began to come in, and this was followed by a setback in shipping shares and neutral funds. Values were further affected by the action of your market. The Spanish group lost several points on the sharp fall in pesetas. There was a partial recovery at the end of the week, and shipping shares regained most of their loss. The war loan was quoted at 87.60 ex the February coupon of 1.25 francs and rentes at 62.25. Weakness continues in De Beers on fears that the submarine situation will restrict the demand for diamonds. American coppers were unsteady for the same reason, but there was a strong demand for rubbers, which was followed by profit-taking. There was improvement, too, in certain war stocks, but the market as a whole reflected indecision.

Trade returns show that imports in 1916 exceeded those of 1915 by 4,123,000,000 francs, while exports were 1,178,000,000 francs higher.

Gold in the vaults of the Bank of France amounts to 3,284,152,384 francs, and gold is held abroad to the amount of 1,844,559,286 francs. Advances to the Government on account of the war show an increase of 200,000,000 francs, and advances to allied Governments an increase of 70,000,000. Note circulation is approaching the legal limit of 18,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 10, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	1,139,426	591,842	212,490
Tuesday	936,510	481,191	245,647
Wednesday	912,903	540,062	253,880
Thursday	647,898	717,093	349,285
Friday	431,473	574,042	......
Saturday	173,719	......	137,927
Total week	4,241,929	2,854,230	1,199,229
Year to date	24,899,149	22,054,495	7,545,937

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$5,169,000	$3,763,500	$1,909,500
Tuesday	4,797,500	3,893,500	2,187,000
Wednesday	3,627,500	3,943,500	1,662,500
Thursday	4,251,000	3,802,500	2,141,000
Friday	3,817,000	3,971,500	......
Saturday	1,880,000	......	1,831,000
Total week	$23,540,000	$19,374,500	$9,731,000
Year to date	163,864,800	157,531,500	78,077,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago.

STOCKS.

	Feb. 10, '17.	Feb. 12, '16.	Change.
R. R. & mis.	4,241,929	2,854,195	+1,387,734

BONDS.

	Feb. 10, '17.	Feb. 12, '16.	Change.
R. R. & mis.	$15,347,000	$16,238,000	— $891,000
Government	8,050,000	2,908,000	+5,142,000
State	10,000	14,000	— 4,000
City	133,000	214,500	— 81,000
Total all	$23,540,000	$19,374,500	+$4,165,000

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5½	Jan. 18, 1917
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1916
Norway	5½	Dec. 18, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 10, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,241,929	24,899,149
Same period a year ago.	2,854,230	22,054,495

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.81	80.03	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	89.06	87.71	91.83	84.47

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	125½	125½	125½	—14½
500	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	— ½
100	Advance Rumely pf.	31½	31½	31½	— 4
2,000	Ajax Rubber	71	68	70	+ 4
12,300	Alaska Gold Mines	8¼	6¼	7⅝	— ⅝
1,500	Alaska Juneau	7¼	6¾	6⅞	..
10,550	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27¾	22¾	25¾	+ 3
3,400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	84	80	83	+ 2
500	Am. Ag. Chem.	87	83½	83½	— 1½
550	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100	98⅝	98⅝	— 3½
42,900	Am. Beet Sugar	100	92½	97¼	+ 4½
200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	97½	95	95	— 2¾
42,000	Am. Can	45⅞	40	42¾	— ¼
800	Am. Can pf.	108⅛	106	107½	+ 1½
14,300	Am. Car & Fdy.	66	61½	62¾	+ 1⅜
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	117	117	— ⅞
400	Am. Cotton	45	42	43	— 1
2,100	Am. Hide & Leather	13	11	12	+ 2
6,600	Am. Hide & L. pf.	65⅝	*60½	60½	— 1¼
2,200	Am. Ice Securities	26½	24½	24½	— ½
2,925	Am. Linseed	18½	16	16¼	+ ¼
2,000	Am. Linseed pf.	51	48⅝	49	+ 1
55,600	Am. Locomotive	74½	68	70¾	+ 2¾
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	104	104	104	+ ½
300	Am. Malt	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
48,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	100	95¾	97	+ ¼
700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	115	114⅝	114½	+ ⅝
395	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	99	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅝
1,530	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	97	95½	95⅝	— 1⅝
6,200	Am. Steel Foundries	62½	58	59⅞	+ 4⅝
2,900	Am. Sugar Refining	107⅞	106	106	+ ¾
50	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115	115	115	— 2
4,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	126	123⅞	123⅞	— ½
600	Am. Tobacco	214¾	207	214½	+10½
600	Am. Tobacco pf. new	108	107	107	— 1
25,500	Am. Woolen	49¾	41½	47¼	+ 8¾
800	Am. Woolen pf.	96½	95	95⅝	+ 1⅝
4,800	Am. Writing Paper pf.	47½	39	44	+ 6½
10,400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	38¼	34	35½	+ 2
1,100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	67½	66	66	— ¼
109,100	Anaconda Copper	77⅞	73⅞	74¾	+ 1⅝
800	Associated Oil	74	69	71	+ 2
16,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103¼	101	101⅝	— 1½
1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	98⅛	99½	+ ½
600	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	14	14	14	+ ¾
1,400	Atlantic Coast Line	113⅝	110½	111	..
32,200	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	100¼	90	92⅛	— 4⅞
3,100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	58½	54	55	— 2
64,000	BALDWIN LOCO.	59	48	53⅜	+ 6⅞
500	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100⅞	100⅛	100½	+ ⅞
9,400	Baltimore & Ohio	77	74¾	75¾	— ¼
624	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	73	73½	..
500	Barrett Co.	121	116¾	116¾	— 1
3,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1½	1¾	+ ¼
2,500	Bethlehem Steel	415	390	391	— 9
8,600	Bethlehem Steel rts.	29	21	22	— 3
7,725	Beth. S., Class B, w.i.	129	120	121½	— 8½
19,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	72¼	65¼	67	— 5⅝
300	Brooklyn Union Gas	126⅛	125	125	— 1
200	Bruns. T. & Ry. Sec.	7½	7½	7½	..
2,600	Burns Brothers	106½	103½	104	+ 3
100	Bush Terminal	100	100	100	— ½
14,900	Butte & Superior	47⅝	42⅞	44	+ 3⅞
10,300	CAL. PETROLEUM	24½	22	22¾	— ¾
4,500	California Petrol. pf.	54	49¼	52	+ 2½
10	Canada Southern	55	55	55	..
59,800	Canadian Pacific	157½	148½	152	— 4
224,400	Central Leather	88	77	82¾	+ 7¾
300	Central Leather pf.	113½	113⅛	113½	— ⅞
100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	299½	299½	299½	— 2½
8	Central & S. A. Tel.	155	155	155	..
1,300	Chandler Motor	99	95⅛	97	— 4½
8,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	57	58¼	— ⅞
100	Chicago & Alton	17	17	17	+ 1
2,600	Chicago Great West.	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅝
1,400	Chicago Great W. pf.	38	33¼	34¾	+ ⅝
25,000	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	85½	*78½	80¼	— 3½
900	Chicago, M. & St.P.pf.	119½	118½	118½	— 1
8,800	Chicago & Northwest.	120¾	117¾	118	— 2½
200	Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— 1¼
10,500	C., R. I. & P. c. of dp.	28	25¼	25⅝	— ⅝
13,500	Chile Copper	23½	21⅛	21¼	— 1
19,600	Chino Copper	55	51½	53	+ ½
8	Cleveland & Pitts.	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
400	Cluett-Peabody	70	70	70	+ 2
17,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45⅝	42½	43¾	+ ⅝
100	Colorado Southern	20	20	20	— 7
100	Colorado So. 1st pf.	55	55	55	— 1
33,800	Columbia Gas & Elec.	41½	37½	38¼	+ 1¼
3,800	Consolidated Gas	126	*121⅝	122½	+ ¼
600	Con. G., E. L. & P. Bal	125	121	125	+ 5
200	Consol. Inter. Cal. M.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
600	Continental Can	87	85	87	+ 4
200	Continental Can pf.	110½	110	110½	+ 1½
200	Continental Ins.	55½	55	55½	+ 3½
43,200	Corn Products Ref.	22½	19½	20⅞	+ 1⅝
2,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	102	101	101	+ 2
100	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	— 5
249,500	Crucible Steel	69¼	57½	65¼	+ 7¾
1,100	Crucible Steel pf.	113	111	111	+ 4
56,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	42	37⅝	37⅞	— 1½
6,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	91	87⅞	87⅞	— 2⅞
200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	170	165	165	— 5
700	DEL. & HUDSON	146¼	145	145	— 1
100	Del., Lack. West.	228	228	228	— 2
300	Denver & Rio Grande	12	11½	12	— 1⅝
3,800	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	26½	23¼	24	+ ½
250	Detroit Edison Co.	143¾	143½	143¾	+ 3¾
9,100	Distillers' Securities	29¼	24½	26⅛	+ 1⅞
2,200	Dome Mines	21	20	20½	— ¼
1,000	Driggs-Seabury	60	50	55	+15½
400	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf.	11½	9¼	11½	+ 2½
100	ELEC. STOR. BAT.	63	63	63	..
82,400	Erie	27⅝	25½	25⅞	— ⅝
6,300	Erie 1st pf.	41	38½	39¼	— ¼
1,100	Erie 2d pf.	32	30	30⅛	— 1⅞
500	FED. MIN. & SM.	12½	11⅛	12½	+ 1¼
100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	39	39	39	— 1
600	GASTON, W. & W.	30	28	30	+ 2
12	General Chemical	250	250	250	..
300	General Chemical pf.	112½	108	108	— 8¼
3,800	General Electric	166	161¼	162	— 1
21,700	General Motors	110	103	104½	— 4½
1,033	General Motors pf.	89½	89	89	+ 1
10,800	Goodrich (B. F.)	58½	53⅞	55	+ ⅛
100	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	110	110	110	..
2,300	Granby Consol	87	80	83	+ 7⅞
3,600	Great Northern pf.	116	112	113	— 2
17,800	Gt. N. cfs. for ore p.	33¾	30⅜	30¾	— ⅞
2,800	Greene-Cananea Cop.	45	†40⅞	40⅞	+ 1⅝
4,200	Gulf States Steel	118	110	117	+11
100	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	103	103	103	+ 1
100	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	117	117	117	— ½
800	HARTMAN CORP.	73	70	70	— 3
2,800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	103	*100¼	101	+ 1½
65,300	Inspiration Copper	57	53⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
100	Inter.-Met. v. t. cfs.	12½	12½	12½	— 2¾
15,600	Interbor. Con.	13⅞	11¾	12⅞	— ⅞
12,500	Interboro. Con. pf.	67½	61	62⅞	— 3⅞
800	Internat. Agricultural	14¼	13¼	14	..
2,300	Internat. Agr. pf.	39¾	35¼	37¼	+ 1¾
1,205	Internat. Harv., N. J.	118	113	113	— 1½
100	Internat. H., N. J., pf.	120	120	120	— 1
1,600	Internat. Harv. Corp.	83¼	78⅝	78⅝	— 2⅝
45,500	Internat. Mer. Mar.	23	20¾	22⅝	+ ⅝
117,400	Internat. M. M. pf.	69½	62⅝	67	+ ¼
51,800	Internat. Nickel	45	40⅞	43⅛	+ 1⅞
37,100	Internat. Paper	46	37	38	— 8
11,700	Internat. Paper pf.	104	96	96¾	— ¾
450	JEWEL TEA	63	61	61	+ ⅝
2,700	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	22	21¼	21½	+ ⅝
1,100	Kan. City South. pf.	57⅞	54	54	— 2
200	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	120¼	120	120	— ⅝
1,100	Kelly Spring Tire	54⅝	52⅝	52¾	+ 1⅝
81,720	Kennecott Copper	45	42	43	+ ⅞
50	Kings Co. E. L. & P. ex div.	117½	117½	117½	..
700	K. Co. E. L. & P. rts.	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
21,900	LACKAWAN. STEEL	80⅜	74¾	75	+ ¼
1,700	Laclede Gas	102	98	98	— 3½
300	Lake Erie & West.	18	17¼	18	+ 1
800	Lake Erie & W. pf.	42¾	40	40	— 5
3,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	22⅞	21	21	— 1
4,300	Lehigh Valley	74¾	73	73	— ¾
200	Liggett & Myers	265	250	265	+10
1,100	Long Island	40½	40	40	— ½
100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	89½	89½	89½	+ 1½
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	220	220	220	— 2
600	Louis. & Nash.	125⅛	122½	123⅜	+ 1⅛
500	MACKAY COS.	87	85	87	+ 2⅛
300	Mackay Cos. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ½
600	Manhattan Elevated	128	128	128	— ½
100	Manhattan Beach	2	2	2	..
9,600	Maxwell Motors	53	50⅛	51⅞	+ 1⅝
1,828	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	68½	65⅞	68½	+ ½
1,000	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	36½	35	35	+ 2
1,000	May Depart. Stores	61⅛	59½	59¾	+ ⅝
100	May Dept. Stores pf.	106½	106½	106½	..
47,200	Mexican Petroleum	92½	86½	89¼	+ 2¼
13,600	Miami Copper	37¼	35⅝	36	+ 1
2,425	Minn. & St. L. new	25⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
1,100	Minn., St.P. & S.S.M.	113	105	108	— 4
1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	7	7	— ½
400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	16	14¼	15	..
100	Mo. Pacific	10½	10½	10½	— 5½
3,500	Mo. Pacific t. r.	12¼	10⅝	10⅝	— 1½
5,070	Mo. Pacific w. i.	29¾	27½	27⅝	— 1⅝
1,200	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	55	53⅝	53½	— 1½
1,800	Montana Power	98¾	96	97	+ 2
100	Montana Power pf.	116	116	116	+ 2
170	NASH., C. & ST. L.	130	130	130	— 5¼
100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	125	125	125	+ 8
300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79	79	79	— ½
15,700	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	31¼	26½	29⅜	+ 2⅜
100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	95½	95½	95½	— 1⅝
3,700	Nat. Lead	57½	53½	54¼	— ⅝
100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	4½	4½	4½	— 1½
17,900	Nevada Con. Copper	24¼	22¼	23	— ⅞
300	New Or., Tex. & M.	19½	18	19½	— 1
3,800	New York Air Brake	143	135	135	— 5
28,200	New York Central	96¼	92⅝	93¼	— 1⅛
200	N. Y., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	..
27,450	New York, N. H. & H.	42¼	38¼	40	— 1½
2,800	New York, Ont. & W.	24⅝	22⅝	23	— ½
6,800	Norfolk & Western	130	127½	128	— ¼
200	Norfolk & West. pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— 2⅝
400	North American	68	68	68	+ 2
12,300	Northern Pacific	106	102	103¼	— 2½
200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	101	96	101	+11
10,600	OHIO CITIES	99⅞	95	95½	+ 4
3,300	Ontario Mining	6½	5	6⅝	+ 1⅛
1,600	Owens Bottle Mach.	99	97	97	+ 1
700	Owens Bot. Mach. pf.	118¼	117½	118	+ 1
4,600	PACIFIC MAIL	25	19⅝	21	+ 2
26,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	55	53⅞	54⅝	— ½
10,900	People's Gas, Chi.	101¼	86½	88½	—11
100	Peoria & Eastern	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— 1⅛
2,000	Pere Marquette w. i.	29⅝	27	27	— 1½
200	Pere Marq. pf. w. i.	70½	70	70	— 1⅝
2,700	Philadelphia Co.	39¼	37½	37⅞	— ⅝
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	81	81	81	+ 6
42,500	Pitts. Coal c. of dp.	46⅜	39	44⅛	+ 5⅝
800	Pitts Coal pf. c. of dp.	110½	107½	110½	+ 3⅜
1,250	Pitts Steel pf.	101⅞	100½	101⅞	+ 2¾
6,800	Pressed Steel Car	78½	76	76½	+ ½
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	105⅜	103½	105½	+ 1½
900	Pullman Co.	161½	160⅛	160⅞	+ ⅝
3,200	QUICKSILVER	2¾	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
100	Quicksilver pf.	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
3,650	RY. STEEL SPRING	48½	46	46½	+ ⅛
23,500	Ray Consol. Copper	26⅝	25	25½	+ 1½
90,500	Reading	94	89¼	91¼	— ⅝
200	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43	— 1½
300	Reading 2d pf.	43¼	42	42	— 1
66,600	Republic Iron & Steel	79	73½	75	+ ½
700	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102	101⅛	101⅛	+ 1½
1,400	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	21⅛	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅜
100	St. Louis & S. F. pf.	35	35	35	..
700	Saxon Motor	51½	46	46	—13
1,900	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	14½	14½	+ ½
1,300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	34¼	33	34	+ 1½
300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	223	219	223	+ 8
4,950	Shattuck-Arizona	26½	24⅞	26⅛	+ 1¼
10,400	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	65½	54	59½	+ 7½
200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	99	99	99	+ 4
21,300	Southern Pacific	93½	91½	92¼	— ¾
200	South Porto R. Sug.	168	165	168	..
29,700	Southern Railway	29⅞	27⅛	28	— ¼
4,900	Southern Railway pf.	65¼	61	62	— ¾
45,050	Studebaker Co.	107	99	102¼	+ 1⅜
1,100	Stutz Motor	50	48	50	+ 3
7,700	TENN. COP. & C.	16	13½	15	+ 2
15,200	Texas Co.	215½	205½	215	..
1,000	Texas & Pacific	17	15	15	..
1,000	Third Avenue	40½	36	36	— 4
14,800	Tobacco Products	54¼	51	52½	+ 2¼
700	Transue & Wms.	45	41	41	+ 1
300	UNION BAG & P.	12	12	12	+ ½
600	Union Bag & P., new	97	94	96	+ 5½
52,500	Union Pacific	135⅞	133⅛	135⅝	+ ⅞
1,300	Union Pacific pf.	84	83	83½	— ⅝
7,000	United Cigar Stores	97½	93⅝	97¼	+ 4¼
800	United Drug	72⅞	70¼	70½	— 1½
100	United Drug 2d pf.	90	90	90	..
2,900	United Fruit	141½	135½	137⅛	+ ½
1,300	United Rys. Investm't	9½	8½	9	+ 2
300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	19½	18	19½	+ 1¼
1,800	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	20½	17⅝	20	+ 1⅝
200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	60	60	60	+ 5
82,750	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	130	121	124⅛	+ ⅞
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	98	98	98	— 6½
9,300	U. S. Rubber	56¼	50⅜	52¼	+ ½
125	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106	106	106	— 3
2,700	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M.	58½	55	55	+ ¼
100	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M. pf.	51	51	51	— ½
1,113,800	U. S. Steel	108⅝	103⅞	105½	+ 1½
3,400	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅜	117	117½	— ⅜
101,060	Utah Copper	111⅝	105	106⅜	+ 1¼
2,000	Utah Securities	21½	19⅝	20½	+ 1
2,200	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40	36½	37½	+ ½
911	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	110	110	110	..
300	Virginia Iron, C. & C.	48	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
6,400	WABASH	13½	12⅝	12½	..
19,600	Wabash pf., A	50	47⅝	48½	+ 2
4,900	Wabash pf., B	26	24⅞	25	..
1,500	Wells Fargo Express	101½	100	100	+ ⅛
3,900	Western Maryland	25	22	23	— 1
400	Western Maryland pf.	40½	40	40	..
2,700	Western Union Tel.	95½	93⅝	94	..
49,600	Westing. E. & M.	53⅞	49⅞	51¼	+ 2¼
7,100	Westinghouse rights	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
2,100	Wheel. & L. E., w. i.	18½	16½	17¼	— ½
100	Wheel. & L. E. pf., w.i.	45	45	45	— 1½
2,300	White Motor	49⅞	46⅜	47	+ ½
2,200	Wilson & Co.	62	60	60	..
14,500	Willys-Overland	32¾	31	32	..
400	Willys-Overland pf.	95	92½	92½	— 1½
2,100	Wisconsin Central	48½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
600	Woolworth (F. W.)	148	145	145	+ 3¾
200	Worthington Pump	23¾	23½	23⅜	— 1¼
100	Worthington P. pf., B.	53	53	53	..

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 10, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$23,540,000	$163,864,860
Same period last year	19,374,500	157,531,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.81	87.00	89.48	87.00
Same period a year ago	87.35	87.29	87.85	86.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	69	69	69	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	72	72	72	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	102½	100⅝	100⅝	56
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	94⅛	95	46
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅝	103	103	9
Am. Ice Secur. 6s	100	100	100	23
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅞	90½	90½	47
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs	101⅛	100	100¼	1051
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	105	104¼	104¼	23
Am. Thread 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5
Am. Tobacco 4s	85	85	85	3
Am. Writing P. 5s	90	87	89	165
Ann Arbor 4s	71	71	71	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	124
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94¾	93¼	93⅜	198
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	102⅝	101½	101½	12
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	103	101½	101½	40
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	86½	85	85¼	14
A., T. & S. F. Ry. Mt. 4s	86	86	86	1
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	101	101	101	5
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	94⅝	93½	93⅛	34
A. Coast L. unif. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	13
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87	87	87	2
Atlantic & Yadkin 4s	75	75	75	2
B. & O. PR. LIEN 3½s	94⅛	92⅝	92⅝	55
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92⅜	91⅞	92	102
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	95⅝	93¼	94	131
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	100½	99½	99⅝	165½
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87⅞	87	87	29
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	93⅛	91⅛	91½	13
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	101	100	101	12½
Braden Copper 6s	98⅜	96½	96½	30
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100⅛	99	99½	145
B. R. T. gold 5s	101	100¼	100¼	17
B. R. T. ref. 4s	76½	76½	76½	5
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	100⅜	100	100	8
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	100⅜	100	100⅜	16
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	2
Bush Term. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	88⅛	88	88	11
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	17
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	9
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	103	99	99	9
Central Leather 5s	101⅛	100⅛	101	34
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118	118	118	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	3
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	91⅝	88⅛	89¼	101
Cent. Pac. 3½s	89⅞	89⅜	89⅝	2
Cent. Pac. thr. S. L. 4s	84	84	84	7
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. 5s	97	96½	96½	5
Cent. Vermont 4s	78	78	78	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	84⅞	81	81	17
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91	91	91	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	92⅝	90	91	389
Ches. & O. con. 5s	107	106⅝	106⅝	45
Ches. & O. fund. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	61½	60½	61	16
Chicago & Alton 3½s	52	52	52	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜	95
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98⅜	97⅝	97⅝	845
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	8
C., B. & Q. Neb. Ext. 4s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	11
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	98	98	98	4
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	71⅝	71	71	39
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	16
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96½	95⅜	95⅝	196
C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s, Series B	82	81½	81½	3
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	10
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	103⅞	103	103	8
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	105	102½	102⅜	151
C. M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95	93⅝	94	56
C. M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100	97	97½	118½
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	93⅝	93½	93½	7
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	5
C. M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
C. M. & St. P., La. C. & D. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	2
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	96⅞	96½	96½	14
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	95½	95½	95½	5
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	98⅜	98¼	98¼	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
C. & N. W., S. L., P. & N. W. 5s	106	106	106	5
Chicago Rys. 5s	97	96¼	96½	30
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	88	88	88	3
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Ser P	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	2
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	72	72	72	9
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts. stamped	71⅛	69⅜	70	128
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r. don. sta.	69⅞	67½	67½	8
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75⅛	74⅛	74⅝	127
C., St. P., M. & O. 3½s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	18
C., S. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102	102	102	23
Chi. Union Sta 4½s	100⅞	99⅛	99⅞	78
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	75	75	75	10
Chile Copper 7s	128	124⅛	125	105
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	78⅛	78	78	19
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 5s	101	101	101	4
C., C., C. & St. L. dis. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	4
C. & P. 3½s, S. D.	89⅞	89¼	89¼	1
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	101⅛	99⅛	99½	13
Col. Industrial 5s	80	79	79	11
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	89	89	89	5
C. Gas & El. 1st 5s s	89	89	89	15
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	89⅛	88⅛	88½	2
Col. & So. 1st 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	7
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86⅛	84⅛	84¼	7
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	87	85⅛	87	6
Con. Coal Md. ref. 5s	92	92	92	13
Con. Gas conv. 6s	121	118	118	39½
Con. Gas, Bal. Co. 5s	106	106	106	6
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s	101⅝	101	101⅜	3
Conn. Ry. & L. 4s, sta.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34	99	98¼	99	10
C.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s	101⅛	101	101½	6
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	6
DEL. & H. L. eq. 4½s	101⅜	101⅛	101¼	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	105	102⅜	102½	26
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	98⅜	97⅝	97⅞	12
D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	81	80	80	4
D. & R. G. cons. 4s	84	80⅝	80⅜	24½
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	66	65	66	25
Det. City Gas 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	6
Det. United 4½s	84	83½	83⅞	30
Det. Edison 5s	101	101	101	¾
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	105⅛	104⅝	104⅝	4
Dist. Securities 5s	70	68	69½	50
E. T., V. & G. cons. 5s	108	108	108	21
Erie Co. 4s, Ser. A	65	64⅛	64⅝	36
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	65	64⅛	64⅝	14
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	78	73½	74	71
Erie consol. 4s	83⅝	82	82	3
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	90	90	90	5
Erie gen. 4s	70	66½	67	55
FT. W. & DEN. City 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	2
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	106	105	106	44
Georgia Pacific 6s	107	107	107	7
Granby Cons. cv. 6s, Series A	105	105	105	2
Granby Cons. cv. 6s, Series A, stamped	105¼	105¼	105¼	10
Gt. Northern ref. 4¼s	100	99½	100	4
HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s	68	66	66½	81
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	23⅝	23	23	34
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	93¼	92½	92½	45
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	88½	86	86	38
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90⅝	90¼	90¼	40
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	5
Illinois Steel 4½s	92⅝	92	92	41
Indiana Steel 5s	102½	101	102	29
Interborough R. T. 5s	98⅛	97	97⅛	593
Int.-Met. 4½s	70⅛	65⅝	67	317
Int. M. M. s f. 6s	91	88¼	90	401
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	73	72	73	10
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97	97	97	1
Int. Paper 6s	101	100½	100½	45
Int. Paper conv. 5s	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	62
Iowa Central 1st 5s	94½	90	94½	29
Iowa Central ref. 4s	59	58	59	5
KAN. & MICH. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	96½	96½	96½	10
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	111	111	111	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76	75½	76	70
Kansas City So. 5s	89	87	87	12
Kan. City Term. 4s	87⅞	87¼	87¼	33
Kings Co. El. 4s	85	85	85	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	101	100⅜	101	65
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	96	93½	95½	124
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102½	101⅝	101⅝	12
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	99	98⅜	98⅜	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96	96	96	23
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94¼	94¼	121
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	101⅝	101	101	25
Leh. Val. Coal 5s	105	105	105	2
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Lex. & East. 5s	102	100⅝	100½	39
Liggett & Myers 7s	128	127⅛	127⅛	27
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	102	14
Long Island gen. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	3
Long Island ref. 4s	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	11
Lorillard 7s	127½	124½	127½	32
Lorillard 5s	101⅝	101½	101½	13
Louis. & Jeff Bdg. 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	95⅛	93⅝	93⅝	82
Lou. & N. col. tr. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	6
Lou. & N. gen. 6s	112½	112½	112½	5
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1936	106½	106½	106½	2
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102	102	102	2
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	88⅝	88¼	88¼	22
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	81	81	81	2
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	1
MAN. CONSOL. 4s	91¼	91	91¼	6
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Sr. A	106	105½	106	23
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Sr. C	106	105½	106	31
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90	90	90	3
Mich. Cent. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	2
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100	100	100	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93	93	93	1
M. & St. L. cons. 5s	89½	89	89½	3
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	58½	58	58½	17
M. S. St. M. & A. 4s	97½	97½	97½	14
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	96½	92½	92½	57
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	70	70	70	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	12
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	51	50½	51	12
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	40	40	40	3
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, t. r.	39	39	39	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	104¼	103	103	10
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926, when issued	97	97	97	25
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	98⅝	98	98	81
Mo. P. 5s, '17, tr. recits.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	25
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	66½	65⅝	65½	248
Mont. Power 5s	99⅝	99	99⅝	92
Montreal T. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	½
Morris & Co. s. f. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	8
Morris & Essex 3½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	5
NAT. EN. & STA. 5s	101	101	101	22
National Tube 5s	102	101⅜	102	12
N. O., Tex. & M. 6s	99	98⅝	99	15
N. Y., B. & M. M. 5s	103½	102	102	8
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	103½	103⅛	103½	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	109⅝	107	107⅛	372½
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A.	87	86	86¼	50
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92⅞	91⅜	91⅜	17
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84⅜	84½	84½	2
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	97⅜	96	96	142
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	3
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	81	81	81	1
N. Y. & E. 3d ext. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	104	103½	103½	4
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85½	85	85	18
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	104½	100	100	59
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	60	59	59	14
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80	77⅞	77⅞	5
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	92½	92½	92½	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	68⅛	65	65	20
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	38	35⅛	37⅜	155
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99⅛	98	98	174
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	120	120	120	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	96⅜	95¼	95¼	35
Norf. & W. conv. 4½s	126½	126½	126½	5
Norf. & W. div. 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	3
Nor. Pacific 4s	94⅛	93¼	93½	226½
Nor. Pacific 3s	66⅜	66	66	58
Nor. States Pow. ref. 5s	97⅝	96⅝	96⅝	35
OG. & LAKE CH. 4s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	2
Ohio River 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Ontario Power s. f. 5s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	10
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s	93⅝	93½	93½	32
Oreg. S. L. ref. 4s	94	92½	93½	21
Oreg. S. L. 1st 6s	107	107	107	8
Oreg. S. L. cons. 5s	107⅛	106	106	3
Oreg.-W. 1st & r. 4s	86	85⅝	85⅝	101
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	96	96	96	7
Pac. Gas & El. 5s	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	34
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Pac. T. & T. 5s	100⅜	100	100¼	74
Penn. 4s, 1943	99½	99¼	99½	4
Penn. 4s, 1948	100½	100¼	100¼	14
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102½	100½	101¼	21
Penn. gen. 4½s	102½	100	101	36
Penn. con 4½s	106⅜	105½	105⅝	25
Pere M. 1st 5s, w. i.	93⅜	93	93⅛	150
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, 1922	94¼	94¼	94¼	5
Philip. R. R. 4s	42	42	42	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	1
Pitts. & L. E. 2d 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Public Service 5s	92½	91	91	38
RY. STEEL S. 5s, '21	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Reading gen. 4s	95½	94	94¼	95
Read., J. C. col. 4s	96	95	95	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100⅜	99¼	100	86
Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	10
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	81½	79⅞	80⅝	8
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	68	68	68	10
Rome, W. & O. cn. 5s	103	103	103	2
R., W. & O. term. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
R. I., A. & L. 4½s	71	70	71	19
ST. JO RY., L., H. & P. 5s	100	100	100	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
St. L. & S. F. p. l. 4s, A	68⅝	66	67⅝	712½
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Ser. B, w. i.	85½	84	84½	124½
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	72½	70½	71½	249½
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	52⅝	50	52⅝	48
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	68	67½	68	14
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	65	65	65	1
St. P. & K. C. S. L. 4½s	73	73	73	10
St. P. M. & M. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
St. P. M. & M. con. 4s	99	99	99	2
St. P. M. & M. M. ext. 4s	95	95	95	1
S. Fe, P. & P. 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	63⅝	63½	63½	164
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	69⅞	69¼	69¼	7
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, stpd.	80⅜	80	80⅜	12
Sea. Air L. adj. 5s	63	61⅛	61⅛	53
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	23
So. Pac. conv. 4s	86½	85	85	212
So. Pac. conv. 5s	102	100	101	194
So. Pac. col. 4s	83	83	83	7
So. P., S. F. Term. 4s	88¼	87¼	88	19
So. Pac. ref. 4s	92½	90⅝	91⅜	100
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	102⅝	100	100	121
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	74½	73	73¼	130
Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s	100½	100½	100½	5
Stand. Milling 5s	100	100	100	5
TENN. C. & I. gen. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Term. of St. L. 4½s	101⅝	101½	101⅝	5
Term. of St. L. ref 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	5
Texas Co. deb. 6s	106	104½	105	49
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	16
Third Av. ref. 4s	79	79	79	10
Third Av. adj. 5s	69½	66½	66½	25
Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s	90	90	90	1
Tol., St. L. & W. p. l. 3s	83½	81	83½	2
Tol., St. L. & W. col. 4s, 1917, tr. rec'ts	25	25	25	8
Tri-City 5s	101	100	101	4
UN. B. & P. 5s, sta.	90	90	90	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	98¼	96¼	96½	120
Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	93¼	91¼	91½	16
Union Pacific cv. 4s	93⅝	92	92½	93
United Fuel Gas 6s	100	100	100	3
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	37	36	37	48
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	59	59	59	7
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	61½	61½	61½	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	78
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M. conv. 6s	107	106⅞	107	11
U. S. Steel 5s	106	105½	105⅞	214
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	105½	105¼	105⅜	8
Utah Power & L. 5s	95	94	94	13
VA.-CAR. C. 1st 5s	100	99	99½	28
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	101	100⅜	100⅜	8
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	90½	90	90½	3
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	99½	98⅜	98⅜	63
Va. S. W. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	4
Va. S. W. con. 5s	91	91	91	17
WABASH 1st 5s	106¼	106	106	18
Wabash 2d 5s	100½	100	100	16
Wab., Det. & C. 5s	105½	105½	105½	16
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. tr. rec'ts, full paid	84½	83⅝	84½	32
Western Electric 5s	102	102	102	2
Western Md. 4s	75	73⅞	74¼	24
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	1
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	97⅝	96	97½	22
West Shore 4s	92⅜	92	92	59
West Shore 4s, reg.	93½	92	92	35
West. E. & M. 5% nts.	101	101	101	6
W. & L. E. con. 4s	79½	79	79½	33
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	102½	101½	101½	75
Wis. Central 4s	87	87	87	5

Total sales ... $15,347,000

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, reg.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	10
U. S. 3s, coupon	100½	100½	100½	1½
U. S. 4s, reg.	110	109½	109½	20
U. S. 4s, coupon	111½	110½	110½	7
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96⅝	96¼	96¼	134
Anglo-French 5s	92	90⅝	91	1897
Chinese Ry. 5s	72	70	70	5½
City of Paris 6s	93½	92	93	383
City of Tokio 5s	77⅞	77	77	3
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	27
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	99⅛	98⅜	98⅜	88
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	99⅛	97½	97½	112
Japanese 4s	73⅝	73⅛	73¼	10
Japanese 4½s	88	87	87	52
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, Eng. Sta.	81½	81½	81½	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., g. sta.	79⅛	78½	78⅞	33
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	95	95	95	8
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	99½	98½	98½	12
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5s	97¼	96¼	97¼	279
U. K. G. B. & I. 5½s, '18	99	98	98½	1402
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, '19	96⅝	95½	95¾	846
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ire. 5½s, '19, new	98⅞	98 11-16	98⅝	1130
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, 1921	96⅛	95½	95⅝	765

Total sales, $8,050,000

New York City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
4s, 1958	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
4s, 1959	100	99½	100	32
4¼s, 1960	103¼	101	101	23
4¼s, 1964	102½	102¼	102½	56
4½s, May, 1957	109⅝	108½	108½	4
4½s, Nov., 1957	107	106⅛	107	3
4½s, 1963	107⅜	106¼	106¼	7
4½s, 1965	109⅝	107¾	107¾	4

Total sales ... $183,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	106½	106½	106½	10

Grand total ... $23,540,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	176,958	171,500	299,605	$2,981,000
Tues.	95,130	198,335	342,990	2,008,000
Wed.	78,360	190,205	297,930	1,565,000
Thurs.	64,610	144,480	287,840	463,000
Fri.	59,345	115,960	285,306	365,000
Sat.	18,900	46,585	124,280	420,000
	493,303	876,065	1,637,951	$7,772,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
44,300	*Aetna Expl.	7⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅝
566	*Aetna Ex. pf.	87	81	85½	..
1,055	Am. Br. Mfg.	10	5	6	..
40	Am. Brit. pf.	25	25	25	..
2,250	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 paid)	50½	49½	49½	2
900	Am. Sum. Tob.	17½	16	17½	+ 2½
6,800	Am. Wr. P.	5½	3½	5⅛	+ 1⅝
45	Atlantic Steel	130	125	130	..
100	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	18	18	18	— 1
100	*But. Judson	55	55	55	..
350	*Cal. Pack C.	36⅝	36	36	+ 2½
3,500	Can. N. Gas.	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
100	Car. L. & P.	2½	2½	2½	..
6,100	Carwen Steel	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+ 1⅝
1,500	Charcoal Iron	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
500	Char. Iron pf.	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
8,200	Curt's v. t. ctfs.	25¼	16	20	..
175	Cent. Fdy. pf.	38	37	37	..
100	Con. Mot. pf.	98	98	98	..
1,505	*Emerson M.	3¼	2½	3	..
3,210	Emer. Phono.	11½	10	10½	— ⅞
500	Flemish Lynn	1	1	1	..
3,000	Fl.-L. Ph. pf.	1½	1¼	1½	..
200	*Hart-Bell Co.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2,270	H. & B. Car.	40	37½	39½	+ 1½
200	H. & A. Arms	21	16	21	..
510	Holly Sug. Cp.	44	40½	40½	+ ½
84	Holly S. C. pf.	97	97	97	— 1
36,300	*Imp. Carb. Ch.	⅛	1-16	⅛	+ ⅛
100	I. A. Fuse Sec.	24	24	24	— ½
200	Intercon. Rub.	12	12	12	— ½
25,600	*†Jop. Ore Sp. (new)	34	25	34	+ 4
6,600	*Kath. Br. pf.	5¼	3	4	..
300	Key. T. & R.	14	13	14	— 1¼
200	Kresge	13½	13	13½	..
15,750	*L. Torp. Bt.	10⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
400	*L. T. B. 1st pf.	10	9½	10	+ 1½
2,200	*Lima Loco	59	56	57⅞	+ 2⅞
700	Marc. of Am.	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅜
6,500	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	101	75	92	+18
48,900	*Maxim Mun.	4⅛	2⅛	3	..
93,100	*Midvale Stl.	57⅞	53⅝	54	+ ⅝
125	*Nat. Auto	34	33	33	..
1,030	*Nat. Acme	35	32½	34	+ 1½
400	*N. Y. Shipb.	37½	36½	37	+ ½
3,630	N. A. P. & P.	7⅜	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
1,500	*Pierce-Arrow	51⅛	50	50	+ 5
7	*Poole E. & M.	81	81	81	+ 1
900	*Rep. M. Tr.	66	64	65	..
810	*S. Cecilia S.	27⅝	24	24½	— 1
1,500	*S. Cec. S. pf.	65	55⅝	62	+ 2
8,275	*Smith M. T.	8¼	7½	7⅝	— ¼
630	S. & T. Tr. pf.	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4,000	*St. Jos. Lead	19½	18	18	+ ⅛
5,500	*Steel Alloys	9⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
38,800	Sub. B. v. t. cfs.	28	23⅝	25	+ 1
176	*Todd Shipyds	81	77	80	+ 2
2,509	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
1,700	*U. S. Lt. & Ht.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
7,000	U. S. S. S. Co.	5¼	4⅞	5	..
10,300	*United Mot.	40½	38	38	+ ¼
49,600	*Un. All. Steel	46	43	43	— 2
7,150	*Un. Sug. w. i.	36	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
1,000	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	⅞	¾	¾	..
30,100	*Wright-Martin Aircraft	14⅜	11	11¼	..
800	W.-M. A. pf.	51½	42	51½	..
2,900	*Zinc Concen.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
6,900	*Rock Isl. w. i.	38¼	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅝
1,050	*R. I. pf. (A)	85½	84	84	— 3½
1,125	R. I. pf. (B)	72	68⅜	68⅜	— 4
500	West. Pacific	22	20	22	..
100	West. Pac. pf.	53	53	53	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,700	Anglo-Am. Oil	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
125	Nat. Transit	19	19	19	..
10	Ohio Oil	385	385	385	..
200	Prairie P. L.	305	300	305	..
133	S. O. of Cal.	400	392	394	—41
670	S. O. of N. J.	725	665	665	—15
2,700	S. O. of N. Y.	316	277	280	—30

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,900	Alcoken Oil	2	2	2	+ ¼
60,050	*†Am. Ven. O	30	25	28	— 1
5,400	*Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
10,050	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	15⅛	14½	14⅝	+ ½
14,700	*Cos. O. & G.	15⅛	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
1,000	*Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	5	4⅝	5	..
5,000	Excelsior Oil	21	20	20	..
7,400	*Elk Basin P.	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
274,700	*†Esmer. Oil	2⅝	.70	2	+ 1 1-16
9,000	*Federal Oil	5¼	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
615	*Houston Oil	18	17	17½	— ½
1,700	*Gen. R. & P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
14,000	*Inter. Pet.	13⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
14,300	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	½	7-16	½	..
6,800	*Merritt Oil	15⅝	13⅝	15	+ 1
14,200	Met. Pet.	2⅝	2	2¼	..
1,600	*Mid-Cont. Con. Oil & Ult.	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
47,000	*†Midwest Oil	72	62	70	+10
2,700	*†Mid. Oil pf.	90	88	88	+ 1
1,300	*Monong Oil	⅝	7-16	½	— ⅛
8,300	*N. Y. & Tex. O.	2⅝	2 7-16	2 9-16	+ ⅛
4,300	N. Y. & Ok. Oil	⅞	¾	¾	..
2,520	*Ohio Fuel Oil	21¼	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
43,000	*†Okla. Oil	11	10	11	..
11,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ½
119,900	†Omar O. & G.	75	50	64	+12
20,200	*Osage Hom.	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
8,500	Pa. Gasoline	1¼	1	1 1-16	+ 1-16
8,700	*Royal Dutch	62	60	60	..
8,300	*Sap. O. & R.	10	9	9	..
1,000	Savoy Oil	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	..
800	Savoy Oil rts.	1	1	1	..
83,500	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1½	1 9-16	+ 1-16
18,500	*Sinclair Oil	56⅝	53½	54⅝	+ 2⅛
15,400	*Un. West. O.	11-16	11-16	⅞	+ 3-16
4,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)	57	45	57	+ 5
12,100	Vac. G. & O.	½	⅜	7-16	..
27,400	*Victoria Oil	1 1-16	1 1-16	1⅛	— ⅛
7,900	*†W. E. O. & G.	30	25	28	— 2
800	Wyo. Pet.	1	⅞	1	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11,300	A.-Br. Col. M.	11-16	½	⅝	+ 1-16
40,850	Alaska M.	1¼	1 1-16	1⅛	+ 1-16
6,300	Alaska Stand.	¼	3-16	¼	..
104,200	*Ariz. Chl.	¾	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
5,410	*Ariz. C'fields	¼	3-16	3-16	..
85,900	*†Atlanta	16½	14	16	+ 1
3,670	Big Jim	1 1-16	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
100	Barnes K. D.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
21,980	Big L. Cop.	5	4	5	+ ⅛
82,000	*Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	⅞	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
18,000	*Bitter Creek (a pros.)	1¼	¼	¼	..
29,400	Bost. & M.	70	66	66	— 2
5,000	Boston Creek	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
5,800	Booth	12	11	11	..
100	Buffalo M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
24,600	*Brad. C. M.	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4,400	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ 1⅛
4,000	Butte Det.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
850	Butte N. Y.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
7,400	*†Caledonia	58	51	57	+ 6
34,800	Calzoma M.	⅜	¼	¼	..
86,500	*Cal. & Jer.	1 11-16	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
2,900	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12,185	*Carlisle M.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
6,000	†Cashboy	6½	6	6½	..
11,550	C. de P. Cop.	40	34½	39	+ 5
2,600	†Columbia M.	½	⅜	⅜	..
25,900	Con. Ariz. S.	2¼	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
15,500	*Con. H'stead	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
6,350	Cres. Con. G.	7	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
800	Darwin L. & Sil. M. & D.	10	10	10	— 2
7,100	*Dext. Mines	⅝	½	⅝	..
3,445	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
41,000	Ely Con.	16	13	15	+ 2
85,570	*Emma Con.	1⅝	1⅛	1½	+ ¼
7,500	Globe Dom.	11-16	⅝	11-16	..
700	1st Nat. C.	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15,830	†Goldf'd Con.	72	66	71	+ 8
38,400	*†Goldf'd M.	10	7½	8	+ 1
50,000	*G'monster M	1 1-16	1⅝	1 1-16	..
8,000	Great Bend	9	8	9	..
500	G. F. Gold M.	1	1	1	..
3,720	H. Sound	7	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
53,500	Hargraves M.	21	17	20	+ 4
5,980	Hecla Mining	7⅝	7¼	7 7-16	+ ⅛
3,200	Inspir. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	½	7-16	7-16	— 1-16
40,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1⅝	1½	1 9-16	+ ⅛
37,800	†Independ. L'd.	18	14½	15½	— 4
4,500	Iron Blossom	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
4,600	*†Jim Butler	75	73	74	..
7,200	†Jumbo Exten.	31	29	31	+ 2
25,100	*†Kewanas	18	15	18	+ 3
1,200	La Rose Con.	7-16	7-16	7-16	+ 1-16
3,400	Loma Prieta M. C. (a pr.)	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
22,600	La. Cons.	1	.80	.90	— ⅛
6,500	†Loon Lake	56	50	55	..
10,600	Magma Cop.	51½	44	50	+ 3
13,800	*†Magm. Cop.	34	28	31	— 1
5,200	Majestic Mines	⅞	11-16	⅝	..
1,600	Mason Valley	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1,100	McKin.-Dar.	50	48	50	— 4
4,500	*†Marsh Min.	10	9½	9½	— ½
2,300	*†Miami M. C.	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
8,600	*†Mog. M. Co.	38	30	31	— 6
26,600	*Mojave Tung.	1¼	11-16	⅞	..
2,710	Monitor Silv.	1	⅞	⅞	— ..
27,370	*Monst. Chief	3-16	⅛	⅛	..
4,200	*†Mont. G. M.	59	56	56	— 4
47,000	*†Moth. Lode	41	38	39	— 1
7,700	*†N. Hks. M.	83	80	83	..
2,200	*Newray M.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,700	N. Utah Bing.	11-16	⅝	11-16	..
3,200	Nipissing M.	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7,900	*Ohio Cop. n. w. i.	1½	15-16	1	..
51,590	*†O. Em. L.	50	42	48	+ 8
6,100	*†Peer. Jennie	80	77	80	— 4
1,500	Pitts.-Idaho	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	..
25,100	Pr. M. & M.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
5,800	*Ray Herc. M.	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
23,500	*†Rex C. M.	37	33	36	+ 2
14,800	†Rochester M.	61	54	60	+ 2
411	*†Rd. Mount.	44	44	44	— 8
6,775	*Sac. Val. C.	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
2,200	*Sant. Dev.	⅜	3-16	..	..
4,600	†S. G. G. Min.	62	56	62	+ 2
6,800	San Toy	15	14	15	..
580	*Sec. Thirty	12	10⅛	11⅛	+ 1⅛
4,200	*Sen. Cop. Cp.	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10,200	Senor. Cop.	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
11,900	S. K. of Ariz.	½	⅜	..	..
600	S. K. of Utah	4½	4	4⅛	..
2,500	†Sloc. Star	25	23	23	— 5
3,000	*†Silver Pick	17	16½	17	..
5,000	*St. N. Zinc	⅝	¼	⅜	+ ..
5,300	Stand. Sil.-L.	⅜	..	..	..
12,800	*†Suc. Mining	38	34	37	+ 8
21,390	†S. M. (a pr.)	39	33	36	— 1
60,600	†T. B. Gold	40	32	33	— 3
110	*Ton. Belm.	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
9,000	Ton. Exten.	4	3 11-16	3 11-16	— ..
1,050	Tom Reed	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
500	Tono. Min.	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
14,100	*†Troy-Ariz.	55	47	52	+ 5
8,400	Tuol. Copper	1⅞	1 11-16	1¾	+ ⅛
2,300	Tri Bullion	1⅝	1 7-16	1 9-16	..
3,100	Un. M. of A.	⅜	¼	⅜	..
1,250	Un. Eastern	4¼	4	4	— ½
31,500	*†U. S. C. M.	9	7	8	— 1
13,400	*†U. S. Tung.	23	20	23	+ 3
9,700	*Un. V. Ext.	35½	34¼	34⅝	+ ¾
7,700	U. G. M. Co.	4	3	3¼	+ ¼
2,500	Va. Mines	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	— ¼
1,750	†W. E. Con.	66	65	65	..
18,700	*W. C. M. Co.	45	40	44	+ 4
27,900	†Yerlng. M. C.	26	21	25	+ 4
3,800	W. C. Min.	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
1,750	W. P. of Nev.	30	26	28	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$60,000	*Cos. O. 6s	107½	103	106½	+ 1
1,070,000	*Chi. M. & S. P. 4½s	96¼	94⅞	94⅞	— 1⅛
5,000	C. de P. C. 6s	112	112	112	— 4⅛
10,000	Cudahy 5s	99⅜	99¼	99¼	— 1
48,000	F. Mun. 6s	95⅝	95¼	95¼	..
10,000	Poole Eng. & Mach. 6s	95	95	95	..
83,000	Mid. Steel 5s	96½	96	96½	+ 1
66,000	Russ. Gov't new 5½s	88	85⅛	87⅝	— 3⅛
5,000	Rus. Gov. 6½s	95⅜	95¼	95	— 1⅛
40,000	Sinclair O. 6s	110¼	110	110⅝	— 1
2,100,000	U. King. new 5½s, 1 yr.	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	— ¼
2,050,000	U. King. new 5½s, 2 yr.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	..
1,455,000	U. S. Rubber new 5s	95⅞	94⅞	95	— ⅝
45,000	West. Pac. new 5s	95	89	89¼	— ¼

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Feb. 5	4.7570	4.7570	4.7570
Feb. 6	4.75⅝	4.7555	4.7555
Feb. 7	4.75½	4.7545	4.7545
Feb. 8	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Feb. 9	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
Feb. 10	4.75 9-16	4.75½	4.75½

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Feb. 5	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 6	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 7	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 8	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 9	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 10	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	4.7570	4.76 7-16
Low	4.7543¾	4.76 7-16
Same week last year— High	4.76 1-16	4.76 11-16
Low	4.75 9-16	4.76⅜
Year to date— High	4.7585	4.7647½
Low	4.7543¾	4.7641¼
Same period last year— High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.75⅞	4.74¾

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Feb. 5	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	5.83⅛	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Feb. 6	5.84½	5.84¾	5.84½	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Feb. 7	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84½	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅜
Feb. 8	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	5.83½	5.83½	5.83¼
Feb. 9	5.84⅜	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½
Feb. 10	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	5.84½	5.83½
Low	5.84⅞	5.83⅝
Same week last year— High	5.86	5.85½
Low	5.90¼	5.89½
Year to date— High	5.84¼	5.83¼
Low	5.84⅞	5.83⅝
Same period last year— High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	5.94	5.93

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Feb. 5	67.50	66.87½	66.87½
Feb. 6	67.00	66.25	66.25
Feb. 7	70.25	67.00	70.20
Feb. 8	70.12½	69.50	69.87½
Feb. 9	69.75	69.50	69.50
Feb. 10	69.25	69.25	69.25

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Feb. 5	67.62½	67.00	67.00
Feb. 6	67.12½	66.37½	66.37½
Feb. 7	70.50	67.12	70.50
Feb. 8	70.25	69.62½	69.93¾
Feb. 9	69.87½	69.62½	69.62½
Feb. 10	69.37½	69.37½	69.37½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	70.25	70.50
Low	66.25	66.37½
Same week last year— High	77.50	77.62½
Low	74.25	74.37½
Year to date— High	73.00	73.12½
Low	66.25	66.37½
Same period last year— High	77.50	77.62½
Low	72.87½	73.00

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
Feb. 5	5.01¼	5.00	40.68¾	40.75	7.20	7.19
Feb. 6	5.01¼	4.99¾	40.68¾	40.75	7.13	7.12
Feb. 7	5.01¼	5.00	40.68¾	40.75	7.12½	7.12
Feb. 8	5.01¼	5.00	40.68¾	40.75	7.21½	7.21
Feb. 9	5.01¼	4.99¾	40.68¾	40.75	7.26	7.25
Feb. 10	5.00½	4.99¾	40.68¾	40.75	7.27	7.26
Week's range— High	5.00½	4.99¾	40.68¾	40.75	7.13	7.12
Low	5.01¼	5.00	40.68¾	40.75	7.27	7.26
Same week last year— High	5.21	5.20	42.18¾	42.31¼	6.75½	6.74½
Low	5.22	5.25	41.87½	41.93¾	6.76½	6.75½
Year to date— High	5.00¼	4.99¾	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88½	6.87½
Low	5.06	5.03	40.68¾	40.75	7.30½	7.29½
Same period last year— High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.59½	6.58½
Low	5.26	5.25	41.87½	41.93¾	6.79	6.78

	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cab's.	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cab's.
Feb. 5	10.60	10.65	20.00	20.05	28.50	28.60
Feb. 6	10.60	10.65	20.00	20.08	28.70	28.80
Feb. 7	11.15	11.17	20.00	20.05	28.90	29.00
Feb. 8	11.10	11.12	20.00	20.05	29.20	29.30
Feb. 9	11.00	11.02	20.00	20.05	29.20	29.30
Feb. 10	11.02	11.06	20.00	20.05	29.20	29.30
Week's range— High	11.15	11.17	20.00	20.05	29.20	29.30
Low	10.60	10.62	20.00	20.03	28.50	28.60
Year to date— High	11.80	11.82	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	10.60	10.62	19.70	19.75	28.15	28.20

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cab's.
Feb. 5	27.50	27.60	29.58	29.60	27.90	28.00
Feb. 6	27.45	27.50	29.50	29.60	27.90	28.00
Feb. 7	27.35	27.45	29.50	29.60	27.90	28.00
Feb. 8	27.35	27.45	29.45	29.55	27.90	28.00
Feb. 9	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.50	27.90	28.00
Feb. 10	27.30	27.40	29.40	29.50	27.85	27.95
Week's range— High	27.50	27.60	29.58	29.60	27.90	28.00
Low	27.30	27.45	29.40	29.50	27.85	27.95
Year to date— High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.72	28.05	28.15
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab's.
Week's range— High	57.00	57.10	92.00	92.12½	87.00	87.12½
Low	57.00	57.10	92.00	92.12½	87.00	87.12½
Year to date— High	57.50	57.60	92.00	92.12½	87.00	87.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.12½	83.00	83.62½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Bombay. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cables.
Week's range— High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.87½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.87½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date— High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.87½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.87½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama. Cables.
Week's range— High	21.30	21.45	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.20	21.35	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date— High	21.30	21.45	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range— High	44.00	44.12½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.62½
Year to date— High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

Financial Note.

Ward W. Pickard has resigned as President of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of Brooklyn. He will be succeeded by John Kenneth Byard, a Manhattan lawyer.

MONEY RATES.

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 5	3	2¾	2¾	3
Feb. 6	2⅞	2	2¾	2½
Feb. 7	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Feb. 8	3	2¾	2½	2½
Feb. 9	2¾	2	2	2½
Feb. 10	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
Week's range— High			3	3
Low			2	2½
Same week last year— High			2¼	2
Low			1⅞	1⅞
Year to date— High			3	3
Low			1⅞	1⅞
Same period last year— High			3	2
Low			1⅞	1⅞

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 5	3¼@3¾	4 @4¼	4 @4½
Feb. 6	3 @3½	3¾@3¾	4¼@5
Feb. 7	4 @4½	4 @4½	4 @4½
Feb. 8	3¾@4	3¾@4	4 @4½
Feb. 9	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4½
Feb. 10	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4½
Week's range— High	4¼	4½	5
Low	3	3¾	4
Same week last year— High	2⅞	3	3¼
Low	2½	2⅝	2¾
Year to date— High	4¼	4½	5
Low	2½	2⅞	2¾
Same period last year— High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ... 4
4 to 6 months ... 4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 4½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	‡4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	*3	†3½	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3⅞	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3¼	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	4½	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3⅝	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3¼	3¼	3¼
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. ‡This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 5	Par	†25c	†10c@Par	*15c
Feb. 6	Par	†15c	†10c@Par	*15c
Feb. 7	Par	†10c	†10c@Par	*15c
Feb. 8	Par	†10c	†10c@Par	*10c
Feb. 9	Par	†10c	†15@†5c	*10c
Feb. 10	Par	†15c	†15@†5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 5	4½	5@5¼	5@5¼	27f 81½c
Feb. 6	4½	5@5¼	5@5¼	27f 81½c
Feb. 7	4½	5@5¼	5@5¼	27f 81½c
Feb. 8	4½	5@5¼	5@5¼	27f 81½c
Feb. 9	4½	5@5¼	5@5¼	27f 81½c
Feb. 10	4½	5@5¼	5@5¼	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Feb. 5	51⅝	99⅝	62f 25c
Feb. 6	51⅝	99⅝	62f 25c
Feb. 7	51⅛	99⅞	62f 25c
Feb. 8	51⅝	99⅝	62f 25c
Feb. 9	51⅝	99⅞	62f 25c
Feb. 10	51⅝	99⅝	62f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Feb. 5	37⅝d	76⅝c
Feb. 6	37½d	77c
Feb. 7	37½d	77¼c
Feb. 8	37½d	77⅛c
Feb. 9	37⅜d	77⅛c
Feb. 10	37⅜d	77⅛c

(Tax exempt in New York State)

A Conservative Investment to Yield 5½ Per Cent.

$50,000 FIRST MORTGAGE

Dated December 1, 1916, due December 1, 1921, with interest at 5%, payable semi-annually, can be purchased on a 5½ per cent. basis to liquidate an estate.

Represents 55% of the sale price of an improved industrial water front property in Long Island City. Adjacent to the premises of one of the largest oil companies. Well known and responsible bondsman.

Finance and Trading Corporation
43 Exchange Place

Inheritance Tax

The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.
19 WEST 8TH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J., OPP. R. R. STATION.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

5½%

Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

3 Phases of the Brokerage Business and what can be done by Advertising

The above booklet, which treats exclusively of the stock brokerage business, will be sent to any firm upon request.

RUSSELL LAW
Financial Advertising in All Its Branches.
52 BROADWAY. Telephone Broad 6742.

PITTSBURG WEST VA.
AMERICAN BRASS
NILES BEMENT POND
GUARANTY TRUST
AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6610 62 BROADWAY

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

Coal & Iron National Bank
Importers & Traders N'l Bk.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
FRANK J. M. DILLON
Tel. 548 Rector. 74 Broadway.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Manhattan Motors Corporation,
NEW YORK CITY.
February 3, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Manhattan Motors Corporation, for election of Directors and Inspectors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the United States Corporation Company, Cedar and Nassau Streets, New York City, at 12 o'clock Noon, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1917.

SAMUEL B. HOWARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Join the Thrift Movement
SAVE MONEY

"Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Not for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

Begin now, or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, N. Y. C.

REORGANIZATION
New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company

Bondholders Agreement dated June 14, 1913
Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated March 24, 1915

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement and under the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Voting Trust Certificates and Scrip for stock of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad Company (the new company organized pursuant to the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement of Reorganization) deliverable in accordance with the terms and provisions of said Plan and Agreement, and the cash payable in accordance therewith, will be ready for delivery and payment respectively, on February 21st, 1917, upon surrender of Certificates of Deposit aforesaid, properly endorsed in blank, with signature identified to our satisfaction by guaranty of bank or trust company or of New York Stock Exchange house or by notarial acknowledgment, at the office of the Depositary or Sub-Depositary.

February 5th, 1917.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.

MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
Sub-Depositary,
Baltimore, Maryland.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN RAILROAD
Successor to
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad

We are prepared to deal in the above stocks and to adjust fractional amounts of same.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
"The" Specialists in Steam Railroad Securities Since 1890

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
No. 30 Church Street, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of five directors for the term of three years, and considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Officers of this Company since the last Annual Meeting of the Company, shown by the Minutes of said Board of Directors and Executive Committee, which will be open for inspection of stockholders at said meeting.

FRANK B. BALL, Secretary.
New York, February 12, 1917.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
New York, January 25, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Managers and Officers of this Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting will be held at No. 90 West Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock and close at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close on February 14 and reopen on February 21, 1917.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LA GRANGE MINING COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of La Grange Mining Company, in lieu of the regular annual meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, at No. 233 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, February 27th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

JAMES McDOUGALL, Secretary.
Dated, New York, February 5, 1917.

195 BROADWAY CORPORATION.
New York, February 5th, 1917.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the 195 Broadway Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y., on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING.
New York, February 5, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of ALCO-GRAVURE, INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 52 East 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of February, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

(Signed) ROBERT M. DONALDSON,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOOR TILE, BOLTS, Rivets, Nails, Wire, Pipe Fittings, Terneplate, Wire Netting, Chisels, Tool Steel, Cable Thimbles, Joining Shackles, Jacks, Saws, Cocks, Shock Absorbers, Doubletrees, Paint Pots, Vacuum Cleaner, Show Case, Window Glass, Tie Plugs, Rubber Drill, Leather, Sponges, Paper, Paste, White Lead, Acids, and Greenhouse Baskets.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., February 21, 1917, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (No. 1122) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City, and 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; also from the U. S. Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—EARL I. BROWN, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., February 15, 1917, for furnishing at this Depot, cords, hat; cravats and laces, leggin. Information on application.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY.

Whereas, the co-partnership existing under the firm name of GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY has transacted business in the City of New York for upwards of three years and under said name has had business relations with foreign countries during said period;

And Whereas, changes have taken place in the persons composing said firm;

Now, Therefore, we the undersigned Frederick William Fell of Birmingham, England; Walter Henry Lake, residing at Orange, N. J.; Harry Frederick Runge, residing at Orange, N. J., and Manuel Cortada, residing at New York City, N. Y., do hereby, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, certify that the principal place of business of said co-partnership is in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

That the undersigned have succeeded to all the rights and interests of said firm and intend to continue the use of said firm name of GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY, and to deal under said name.

That the respective residence of the undersigned are as above set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this eleventh day of January, 1917.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FELL L. S.
WALTER HENRY LAKE L. S.
HARRY FREDERICK RUNGE L. S.
MANUEL CORTADA L. S.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this 24th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came Walter Henry Lake, Harry Frederick Runge, and Manuel Cortada, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me they executed the same.

C. C. RYDER,
(Seal.) Notary Public, No. 167,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN, CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ss.:

On this eleventh day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came Frederick William Fell, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and he duly acknowledged to me he executed the same.

(Seal.) DAVID C. KERR,
Vice Consul of the United States of America, Birmingham, England.
American Consular Service (32) Fee Stamp.

BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY, FIRST REFUNDING MTGE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned up to close of business February 15th, 1917, for sale to it, for account of the Sinking Fund created by the First Refunding Mortgage of the Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co., dated July 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine and 86/100 Dollars ($10,979.86).

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By W. J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.
Dated February 1, 1917.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th 1917.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% (one per cent.) has been declared on the Company's Preferred Stock, payable the 15th February, 1917, to Shareholders of Record the first of February, 1917.

Cheques will be mailed.

By Order of the Board.

J. T. McCALLUM,
Secretary Treasurer.
Montreal, 25th January, 1917.

COSDEN & COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., February 8, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Cosden & Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 5% upon the stock of the Company, payable February 24th to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 13th, 1917. The stock books will be closed.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY,
89 Madison Avenue.
New York, February 10, 1917.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share will be paid March 1st, 1917, to the common stockholders of record as of the 23rd day of February, 1917.

LOUIS B. TIM, Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INCORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (55th quarter) of One and One-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record February 15, 1917.

A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF UNITED ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION:

The annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation will be held at the Company's office, No. 90 West Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

E. L. HANG, Secretary.
Dated, New York, February 5, 1917.

THE ANNALIST
FEBRUARY 12

Bethlehem Steel
What the stockholders think of the proposal to deprive the new $45,000,000 issue of common stock of the right to vote.

Cotton—and the Function of the Cotton Exchange Clearing House.
Walter L. Johnson, President of the New York Cotton Exchange Clearing House Association, explains the part performed by the Clearing House in stabilizing the market and preventing panics. Our Manchester cable outlines the British Cotton Goods situation.

War Profits and Patriotism.
A discussion of the reasons which the country will have for going to war with Germany, if it does, and of the necessity of avoiding the war's being made a source of personal profit.

Barometrics
Market Reviews
Open Security Market
Stock Exchange Transactions

THE ANNALIST
On Sale Monday
10 Cents a copy $4.00 a year
Times Square—New York

UPHOLDS LOAN ACT'S TAX EXEMPTIONS

Attorney General Decides That Law Prohibiting Local Assessments Is Constitutional.

VITAL PART OF THE SYSTEM

Levies on Mortgages and Farm Loan Bonds He Holds Might Render It Unsuccessful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary McAdoo announced today that Attorney General T. W. Gregory had rendered an opinion upholding the constitutionality of Section 26 of the Federal Farm Loan act exempting first mortgages executed to Federal land banks, or to joint stock land banks, and the farm loan bonds to be issued by these banks from State, from municipal, and from local taxation. The Secretary asked the Attorney General for the opinion in response to a number of inquiries submitted to the Federal Farm Loan Board, with a view to settling any possible doubt that might arise. The section of the Farm Loan act in question says:

> First mortgages executed to Federal land banks, or to joint stock land banks, and farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation.

In his opinion Mr. Gregary says:

"I assume that it is the constitutionality of that portion of the section which exempts first mortgages and farm loan bonds from State, municipal, and local taxation which is in question, and I confine myself to that matter.

"While there are many cases dealing with the taxation by the States of the instrumentalities of the Federal Government, it is sufficient in the present case to refer to McCulloch v. the State of Maryland, and certain cases following, and similar to, that case. In McCulloch v. the State of Maryland, after holding that the act incorporating the Bank of the United States was constitutional, it was held that the State had no power to require a stamp tax on the circulating notes of said bank. It should be noted that these notes were not obligations of the United States nor legal tender. They were merely issued by the bank to borrowers in exchange for notes of the borrowers discounted by the bank.

"The Supreme Court did not deny the power of the State of Maryland to tax the property of the bank within the State, but held that it could not tax the operations of the bank as such. This case was followed in Osborne v. the Bank, 9 Wheat., 738, where it was held that the State could not levy a license tax upon the United States Bank for doing business in the State."

Mr. Gregory cites several similar cases and then says:

"The question is whether a State tax upon the bonds and first mortgages contemplated by the Federal Farm Loan act is a tax upon the operations of the system created by the act, so that such a tax may hamper it in its efficient and successful operation; or, looking at it more narrowly, whether the above question is of sufficient doubt to make the declaration of Congress that such a tax would hamper the operations of the system conclusive upon the courts.

"I do not deem it necessary to analyze the act in detail. It is sufficient to say that the mortgages and farm loan bonds are of the very essence of the system created by it.

"The original capital of the Federal land banks is to be loaned, through the agency of national farm loan associations, to bona fide cultivators of the soil on first mortgages on farm lands. When a sufficient amount in such mortgages has accumulated they are to be turned over to a 'Registrar' appointed by the Farm Loan Board, and, with the approval of that board, farm loan bonds are issued by the land bank and sold. With the proceeds further loans are made on mortgages, which mortgages in their turn become the basis for an additional issue of bonds. This continuous flow and reflow of mortgages and bonds constitutes the prime function of the whole system.

"A tax upon these bonds and mortgages would, therefore, be a tax upon the most important operations of the system, and might hamper it to so great an extent as to render it unsuccessful. In other words, it might be found impossible to raise capital by means of the bonds, and it might be found impossible to loan money on the mortgages at the reasonable rate of interest desired if these two fundamental instrumentalities were taxed by the States. At any rate, Congress might well think so, and its declaration upon the subject is conclusive.

"I have the honor to advise you, therefore, that, in my opinion, that portion of Section 26 exempting the mortgages and bonds from State, municipal, and local taxation is constitutional."

PROFITS TAX FOR 4 YEARS.

Senate Caucus Sets Limit in Finally Approving Revenue Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The caucus of Democratic Senators this afternoon gave its final sanction to the Administration Emergency Revenue bill, leaving all its main provisions intact as passed by the House and approved by the Senate Finance Committee. Chairman Simmons said tonight that the bill would be reported out not later than next Tuesday. Probably it will be brought up for action toward the close of the three remaining weeks of the session.

The caucus today made several changes in the bill. The excess profits tax is to be limited to four years after the law goes into operation, instead of continuing indefinitely, as the House provided. The caucus also decided that the present 12½ per cent. tax on munitions profits, put into effect in the 1916 Revenue bill, should expire six months after the end of the war, instead of a year, as the law now provides. The Underwood amendment reducing the tax on oleomargarine from 10 to 2 cents a pound was referred back to the Finance Committee.

PAYMENTS BY FAILED BANKS

Superintendent Richards Announces Dividends from Three Institutions.

State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards announced last night that he had applied for and obtained the approval of the Supreme Court for authorization to wind up the liquidation of the Bank of Wayne, which was located at Lyons, N. Y. With this end in view Superintendent Richards is sending to the depositors a final dividend of 3.22 per cent., which makes a total of 98.22 per cent paid.

The Bank of Wayne was closed by the New York State Banking Department on Nov. 9, 1910. It has paid to preferred creditors $23,155, while the total claims filed were $48,193.79. The percentage cost of liquidation of this institution was but 4.20 per cent.

Superintendent Richards has also obtained an order authorizing him to make an additional 10 per cent. payment to the claimholders of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company of New York City. The total amount to be paid on this dividend is $240,270.

The Kobre Assets Corporation, which was organized to take over the assets of Max Kobre's banking business in Manhattan and Williamsburg, Brooklyn, is about to pay an additional 15 per cent. dividend. That private bank was closed by Superintendent Richards in August, 1914. The payment of this 15 per cent. makes a total of 40 per cent. paid to the depositors. The disbursement will be approximately $375,000. More than $600,000 had heretofore been paid to the depositors, thus bringing the total amount now disbursed up to nearly $1,000,000.

Out-of-Town Business Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by Mackey Nesbit Company, Charles Leicke Company, and Evansville Grocery Company, all of Evansville, Ill., against Henry Meyer, general merchant of that city. They charge Meyer committed an act of bankruptcy by giving preference to certain creditors.

FIND WAR PROBLEMS IN DRY GOODS TRADE

National Convention to Discuss Advancing Costs and Safe Buying for Future.

TO FIGHT FOR PRIVILEGES

Merchants Object to Becoming Mere Automatic Agents for Producers of Goods.

War trade problems and the perplexities arising out of the crisis with Germany will receive consideration at the sixth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to be held on Thursday and Friday at the Hotel Astor. Heads of leading establishments throughout the country will take part in the discussions.

The heavy advances in raw materials, labor, and manufacturing costs have hit the retailers, and this subject, together with safe buying for future needs, are expected to receive much attention. E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the association, said yesterday that the proposal of manufacturers to abolish cash discounts raised another issue. This, the secretary said, taken in connection with proposed price maintenance legislation, tended to strip merchants of all prerogatives and make them merely automatic agents of producers. The discussion of price maintenance will be opened by Mr. Howe, who has directed the opposition to the Stephens-Ashurst bill, while cash discounts will be analyzed by J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men.

At the Friday afternoon session Oscar Weber of the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, will lead a discussion on newspaper advertising, his formal address being "Advertising—Authority For." The convention will be called to order by President F. H. Rike, head of the Rike-Kumler Company, Dayton, Ohio, who will review the past year's operations in the retail dry goods trade, and speak of future prospects.

More than 500 merchants are expected to attend the banquet at the Astor on Thursday evening. Henry R. Rathburn, President of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, will speak on "Business and Patriotism." The other speakers will be Frederic Landis, former Representative from Indiana, and the Rev. Dr. Horace P. Silver, Chaplain, United States Military Academy. Mr. Rathburn will touch upon incidents in the life of Abraham Lincoln, his father, Major Rathburn, having been a close friend of the martyred President, and in the theatre box with the Executive when Mr. Lincoln was shot.

Woman Dies of Auto Hurts.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Lydia Topping, whose husband, Samuel Topping, is a Custom House Inspector in New York City, died in the Passaic General Hospital at Passaic today from injuries she suffered last night when run down by an automobile here. Mrs. Topping was crossing Park Avenue, only a short distance from her home, when she was struck by the auto of William A. Rigoulet of 154 Division Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights. Rigoulet was arrested, but denied he was to blame for the accident.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOTH.—We are open for jobs of infants', intermediates, children's, and ladies' cloth and pill fabric Fall 1916 coats; any quantity. L. Jonas & Co., Nashville, Tenn., Jobber. Office, 581 Broadway, N. Y.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at better-grade suits and coats, silks particularly. Call all week. 151 West 26th, 4th floor, rear elevator.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on popular-priced coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Jobber placing orders ladies' coats, suits, and dresses. 11 West 25th, Room 1,005.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 4th floor, 12 East 33d St., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

CONTRACTORS for cotton and silk dresses and sport dresses, by large jobber; call with samples between 9 and 12. Room 502, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses; those with own styles bring samples. Dainty Waist, 44 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted for infants' dresses on new fashions. Call 49 East 21st St., Room 903.

DRILL.—Bear Mills "S" 25 to 26 inch white drill, will buy bale, or case, lots for immediate delivery. Inquire Bennett, Rector 6114.

MIDDIES.—3,000 dozen cheap middies wanted for immediate to ten days' delivery; spot cash; can furnish material if necessary. National Waist, 141 Wooster.

MIDDIES.—Jobber interested in line of middies. Call, with samples, all week, afternoons. B. Leibel, 27 East 21st St.

POPLIN.—American or King Beals poplin, in tan or apple green. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

CLOAKS, Corduroys; silks; satins; printed goods; sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 25th.

CLOTH.—M. F. L. 3ds and 1st-grade Pacific Panama; 92½c. Telephone Farragut 3245.

COATS.—For the accommodation of our customers our showroom will be open all day today. Our Grand Spring Opening tomorrow. Esquimette plush coats closed out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful coats, full of style and value, worthy of your consideration; popular priced. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Call for our $5.75 American wool poplin coats, 45 long; jobs on hand. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Job to close out cheap. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

GEORGETTES dyed in quantities at 6½c. Eagle Dye Works, 116 West 31st.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Best quality wool, new shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Spring 4442.

LININGS.—Silks and mercerized sateen linings, 25,000 yards; special printed stripes suitable for ladies' suit lining, bathing suit trimming, etc. Will sacrifice below market value. Telephone L. B. Jones, 1396 Gramercy; 902 Broadway.

POPLIN, velours, serges, American, others; high colors; price reasonable. Weisberg, Madison Square 6777.

SILVERBLOOM.—Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

SPRING SUITS, poplins, $7.90 up; all shades; immediate delivery; also Spring coats, $4.75 up. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

STATIONERY, Sporting and Carnival Goods.—Have up-to-date wholesale jobber's stock, valuation $6,500; will sell stock as a whole only at a sacrifice for cash. Karmitz & Deutsch, 139 Chrystie St. 9687 Orchard.

TISSUE PAPER, white, $1 per ream, 20x30; 480 sheets, (100-ream lots.) Karl Hagenbacher, 703 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

WOOL VELOURS.—At opening prices; high shades. Original, 13 East 30th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, traveling Middle West, ten years with best-known line women's belts, wants an additional strong line leather handbags; commission only. N. K., 131 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio.—L. G. Federman Co.; S. Brusky, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,140 B'way.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; L. Tanser, jobs, serge dresses; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davidson, Paxon, Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, leather goods, toilet articles; 1,140 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. D. French, hosiery, gloves, hdkfs., jewelry, silverware, notions, neckwear, ribbons, leather, toilet goods, umbrellas, parasols; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; M. Michaels, leather goods; Miss Cotter, novelties; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—A. Shuman & Co.; Wm. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Howland, Sanderson, McColm; J. P. Howland, new Fall coats, pile fabrics, plushes; 303 5th Av.; Room 1,807.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Boston Store; N. Koritzky, linens; 44 East 23d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Rollman & Sons Co.; Miss I. Ferrin, ribbons; J. H. Herman, silks, neckwear, parasols; Prince George.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Model Skirt & Suit Co.; D. Jacobs, coats, suits; Room 408, 1,150 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Bailey Co.; Miss I. London, skirts; J. E. Meisel, coats; 72 Madison Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Miss O. Millerick, coats, suits, costumes; 1,123 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—The Rike Kumler Co.; F. P. Boyland, china, housewares, toys, trunks; 220 5th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—Leader Dept. Store; T. W. Donovan, Miss J. Donovan, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th; Room 901.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col.—Frantz Stores Co.; E. Edwards, coats, suits, dresses; 339 5th Av.

GREELY, Col.—Renler Merc. Co.; E. Renler, dresses, waists; 339 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; Mr. Lloyds, suits; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; J. Bloom, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—The Quality Shop; A. Schlossberg, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, mdse. mgr.; R. Mann, jewelry, toilet, leather goods, stationery; Miss C. Smock, women's neckwear; Miss Burke, ribbons; Miss McConlogue, laces; Miss Starbuck, hdkfs.; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; Mrs. J. Wensley, silks; Miss S. Stroup, linens; Miss Morrison, hosiery; Miss Simon, dresses; Miss G. Coombs, neckwear; L. B. Haughey, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, neckwear; 1,140 B'way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. W. Kennedy, silks, dresses, cotton goods; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

KENMARE, N. D.—Kenmare Cash Store; Mr. Knudson, dresses, waists; 339 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa.—Carl C. Gamble; Mr. Gamble, general mdse.; Prince George.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Herpolsheimer Co.; W. W. Martin, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 39 Union Square.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.; H. L. Fink, suits, coats, dresses; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; H. L. Fink, suits, coats, dresses; 303 5th Av.

MANDON, N. D.—Hintgen's; E. Hintgen, dresses, waists; 339 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.—B. L. Greenwald, silk dresses, skirts; B'way and 32d St.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; M. B. Goldstein, leather, toilet goods, jewelry, novelties; Mr. Rosenberg, jobs rain coats, men's shirts, hosiery, underwear; L. Rowse, muslin underwear, infants' wear, petticoats; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Breihaupt Co.; H. L. Breihaupt, jobs silk skirts; 470 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Feliman; J. Levy, boys' clothing, furnishings; 43 Leonard.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; P. Daniels, cotton waists; 1,150 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; Miss G. Kofmehl, muslin, silk underwear; Miss C. Cooke, infants' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss H. Gottlieb, silks, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, women's underwear, negligees, kimonos; 404 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Imperial; S. H. Greenhouse, coats, suits; A. Greenhouse, dresses, skirts; 220 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Jelenko, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; I. Helpern, house furnishings; Miss K. Walker, toys; P. Ullman, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; Miss Schultz, neckwear; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kerney, underwear; 1,140 Broadway.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss R. M. Jenssen, millinery; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—The Hat Shop; Miss H. E. Wildman, millinery; Martha Washington.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	101
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	68	75
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	93½	96
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Birm. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. gen., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	98½	..
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	89	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	106½	106⅞
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	98
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	102	104
Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Cleveland Ry. 1st, '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	102½	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	103
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	103
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	95	97
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	93	94
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	100	104
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	92	95
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	..
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	88	92
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Ft. Worth P. & L., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100
Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	82
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	89½	91
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	104	104½
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	60	61
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	77½	78
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	94¾	95¾
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	98⅞
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	85	89
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	103	106
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '83	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	103¼	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	76	77
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	90	92½
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	88½	90¼
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	105	106
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	105	105¼
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78½	80
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	78	81
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	102½	103½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	107¼	108¼
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	85	87
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	84	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	98½	99
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	94½
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	90
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	..
Portland G. & C., '40	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Portland Gen. El., '35	5	Jan. & July	100½	101½
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	88	91
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	104	105¼
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	100¾
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	92	..
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	83
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	98½
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	99
Do deb. 6s, '22	6	June & Dec.	98	100
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	99
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Jan. & July	101¼	102¼
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	97
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	93½	96
Second Av. rec. cfs., '14	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	85
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93¼
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	98	99½
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	100	101½
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	99¾
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	100	103
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94¼	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	85	86
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	65	67
Do income '49	4	June & Dec.	83	84
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	93	95½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	86	87
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	106½	107
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	81	82
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98	100¼

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	101¼	102½
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	103	105
Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
New Jersey Zinc, '26	4	Apr. & Oct.	96⅛	98
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	93	95½
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	26	27½
Do pf.				87½	88
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	140	143
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	50	51½
Am. Light & Trac.	c5	Q	Feb 1, 17	360	363
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	112½	113½
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 16	85	86
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	93
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	37	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	72
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	11	11¼
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	71	72
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	26	29
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	J. & D.	88	92
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	108	111
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	83	84
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 16	70	75
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..	....	48	50
Cities Service	b1	M	Feb 1, 17	280	284
Do pf.	½	M	Feb 1, 17	89	92
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,17	30	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 16	100	103
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	....	45	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Feb 1, 17	59⅛	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	82	83
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	72½	75
Dayton Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	93	96
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	62	66
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	89½	92
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	99½	..
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	25	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,16	120	125
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	14½	16
Do pf.	..	..	....	54	55
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	90	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	50	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	..	90
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	44	47
Do pf.	..	..	....	66	68
Kan. City Home Tel.	..	..	....	103	106
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	22	25
Do pf.	..	..	....	65	67
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	100
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30, 16	93¼	96
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 16	82	84
Milw. El. Ry. & Lt. pf	1½	Q	Jan 31,17	95	100
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 16	90	..
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	74
Newark Con. Gas	..	..	....	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,17	167	169
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	14	16
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	52	58
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,17	104	105
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	98¼	99¼
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 16	60	..
Ontario Power	..	..	....	60	63
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	64¾	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov, 1916	92	93
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	98
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Jan 1, 17	70	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,17	46¾	47¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	74½	75½
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	17	20½
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	94	95
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	107	109
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	....	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	13½	14
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	39	40
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	....	50	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,16	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	8¾	9¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	42	44
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48½	49½
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	76	76½
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	32	33
Washington Gas	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	72	72¾
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	76	78
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 16	82	83½
Western Power	..	..	....	17½	18
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	68	69
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Aug 15,16	28	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	87	90

a—2% payable in common stock. b—Incl. ½% extra. c—2½% payable in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	490	..
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	460	467
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	152	158
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	..
Central	3,000,000	†22	Q	Jan 2, 17	775	785
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 5, 17	301	308
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	‡4½	Q	Dec 30,16	293	296
Equitable rts	....			....	178	181
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	a12	Q	Dec 31,16	..	331
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	d3.12½	Q	Feb 1,17	472	478
Do rights	....			....	278	283
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 2, 17	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	250	255
Fulton	500,000	‡7	S	Jan 2, 17	265	280
Guaranty	20,000,000	b17½	Q	Dec 30,16	452	454
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	150
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 17	640	650
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	130	134
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	102	110
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	150	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30,16	395	400
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30,16	600	607
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11,16	970	978
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 30,16	285	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	80	100
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30,16	370	375
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 17	420	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	1020
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30,16	455	462

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—New stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2½	Q	Dec 30,16	138	143
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,16	280	290
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	..	Jan 4, 17	$53	$56
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	370
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	565	585
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	380
Globe & Rut.	700,000	8	Q	Jan, 1917	725	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	495	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	157	162
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30,16	106	109
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	222	226
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	92	98
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	102½
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1¼	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	650	680

BANKS.

SECURITIES.		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	565	575
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	180	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	160	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 17	400	430
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	160	170
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	137	143
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	160	170
Bryant Park	200,000	..	..	....	..	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	....	100	105
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	348	355
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 17	255	256
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 17	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	198	200
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	505	510
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	195	200
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	325	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 17	183	184
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	342	345
E.R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†27	Q	Jan 2, 17	1000	1030
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	185	190
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	e4	S	Feb 1, 17	138	148
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	385	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	500	515
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	a6	Q	Dec 23,16	310	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	695	710
Harriman N.	1,000,000	..	..	....	323	..
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	515	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	220	227
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c17½	Q	Jan 2, 17	970	1010
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 17	330	335
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	255	265
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	312	322
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	..	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	182	188
Mutual	200,000	d13	..	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	b10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	550
N.Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	190	205
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,16	235	245
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 17	545	550
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 17	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	c13	Q	Jan 2, 17	445	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	157	163
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,16	600	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 3% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	28
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,17	155	170
B'l'nC.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,17	188	193
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

*Including 1% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Brass	*5	Q	Dec 20,16	310	312
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	63	68
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	80	82
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	150	153
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	150	153
American Piano pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	78
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,17	40	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	89	92
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 11,16	160	165
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	100	101
Automatic Elec.	4	A	....	48	51
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	115	116
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	88	91
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 16,16	110	115
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	105	106
Bucyrus	..	..	....	11¼	12
By Products Coke	8	A	....	163½	165½
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	..	Jan 5, 17	90	96
Card.-Am. Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	80	90
Celluloid	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	190	192
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	158	162
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	60	61
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	74	76¼
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	....	70	76
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	99½	..
Childs	b1½	Q	Dec 11,16	78	81
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 11,16	99	100
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,17	97	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	101	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Jan 15,17	170	180
Dixon Crucible	..	..	....	375	400
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 17	102	104
Empire Steel & I. pf.	3	..	Jan 1, 17	85	95
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	123	128
General Baking pf.	1	Q	Jan 1, 17	40	46
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Dec 1, 16	263	268
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	106⅛	107½
Great Lakes D. & D.	8	A	....	115	116
Hercules Powder	2	Q	Dec 23,16	280	285
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	116	117
Holland-St. L. Sugar	..	..	....	..	12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	9	10¾
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	40	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	97	98
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	250	260
Inland Steel	2	Q	Dec 1, 16	430	435
International Salt	a2	Q	Dec 30,16	57	59
Int. Silver	..	..	....	70	..
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	107	109
Kan. City S. Y. (Me.)	1½	..	May 1, 16	84	88
Do pf.	1¼	..	May 1, 16	77¼	78½
Kellogg Switch. & S.	f2	Q	Jan 27,17	255	260
Lanston Monotype	..	..	....	73	74
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	100	125
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	97	100
Mergenthaler Linotype	c5	Q	Dec 30,16	165	167
Michigan Sugar	8	A	....	85	90
Do pf.	6	..	....	97	99
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 17	89	91
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Jan 1 17	97	99
New Jersey Zinc	‡14	Q	Feb 10,16	325	330
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Dec 20,16	166	170
Northwestern Yeast	12	A	....	309	312
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	58	61
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	87	92
Packard Motor Car pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,16	100	103
Prestolite	..	..	....	110	115
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	15½	16
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	79	81
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	44	45
Royal Baking Powder	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	150	160
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	103	104
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Dec 23,16	99½	101
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	235	243
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	135	137
Do pf.	..	..	....	95½	97
Temple Coal pf.	2	Q	Jan 10,17	105	..
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	39
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	41	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 31,16	98	100
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	99

*And $5 extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Inc. 10% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. ¼% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock.

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Auction Sales | Auction Sales

EXHIBITION TO-DAY (LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY) AND DAILY THROUGHOUT THE WEEK
SILO'S Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
Silo Building, 546 Fifth Av. and 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers,
Announce their most important sale of
Period Furniture
And Miscellaneous Household Furnishings
Held this Season.
REMOVED FROM THE APARTMENT AT SHERRY'S AND FROM RED BANK, NEW JERSEY,
Formerly the property of
The late Andrew Freedman, Esq.,
In conjunction with
THE ESTATE OF THE LATE H. O. SEIXAS, AND H. E. NORTON, ESQ., ETC.
The Sale contains Antique Italian, French and English Furniture, Elaborate Suites (by William Baumgarten), Draperies, Rugs, Silverware, Table China and Glassware, Bronzes, Marbles, etc., etc.
SALE WILL COMMENCE THURSDAY, February 15th, at 2:30 o'clock, also Friday and Saturday at the same hour, and will be continued through the following week. (Days of Sale to be given later.)
CATALOGUES ON REQUEST

Auctioneers
whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.
David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.
SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. 13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.
Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures, 7 Lispenard. 2947 Frank.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD FILLED and GOLD PLATED JEWELRY
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Sells TUESDAY, February 13, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.,
At Salesrooms, 13-15 LISPENARD ST., City, a large assortment of gold-filled and gold-plated jewelry and plated silverware, consisting of Scarf Pins, Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Lavallieres, Lockets, Emblems, etc., set with Pearls, Amethysts, Turquoise, Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious and semi-precious stones. Ladies' and Men's Gold-filled and Gold-plated Chains and Fobs. Silver-plated Toilet Ware, etc.
The above articles are suitable for 5-10-25c. stores, and will be sold in original packages in large lots.
Inspection Today from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Auctioneer's Office, Woolworth Bld., Suite 2120-2125.

Rosebud Show Rooms will be open all day to-day—Lincoln's Birthday
for the display of Rosebud Cotton Dresses at $1.50 to $6.00 each and Rosebud Wash Skirts at $8.50 to $27.00 Dozen.
ROSEBUD MFG. CO.
37 West 26th Street, New York

Majestic Dress Co.
The Original
Entire Line of $10.00 Retailers
40 Styles. All Materials.
5,000 Dresses in Stock
Ready for To-day's Shipment.
129-131-133 West 29th St.

SILK DRESSES
10 Spring Models for immediate delivery at reduced prices. Also a full line of silks from $7.50 to $20.00.
THEODORE WOLFERT,
39 West 32nd St.

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for the convenience of
Skirt Buyers
ITZKOWITZ BROS.,
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DRESSES
For Delivery
SILK and SERGES 6.00 up
Tip Top Waist and Dress Co.
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All Wool American Poplin
SUITS, $7.75
COATS $3.75
SAFRAN & KREEGER,
19-21 West 24th St.

The Immediate Delivery Coat and Suit House of Big Values.
It will pay you to call and see my special all-wool Poplin Suit, Peau de Cygne at $8.50. My complete line of Coats and Suits Range from $2.75 to $10.00.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 and 24 West 27th St.

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See the Wonder and be convinced. Immediate delivery.
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SPECIAL—Girls' Sweaters, $12 doz.
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SATINS—GEORGETTES—CREPES
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Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style
Nationally Advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY. INC.
40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

AMERICAN POPLIN SUIT $6.75
M. KANANACK
129-133 W. 27th St.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50
Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.
All Latest Models

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. Spring 2280

Serge Dresses — Popular Price.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 36-34 WEST 25th ST.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

COATS Spring Serge, $3.75 up. KLEPPER BROS., 48 W. 21st.

Silk Dresses $6.75 15.00 Annette Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS. 19 West 21st St.

Manufacturers
Are requested to hold all shipments on account of fire.
H. G. Munger & Co.
HERKIMER, N. Y.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
For details of daily sales see New York American.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY.

CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE
Marie Antoinette
TRY ONE
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
10¢ and UP
Made By E. KLEINER & CO.—N.Y.

LININGS America's foremost specialty linings distributing and converting house.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated.
America's Linings Leaders
92-94-96 Bleecker St., New York City

Albertson, Beckhard & Allen
The House of Knit Goods
38-40 West 32nd Street.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 WEST 28TH ST.
SPRING LINE COATS & SUITS READY

Showing Wonderful Line of Spring Coats & Suits. Ben Levitman, 33 West 24th St.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

Simon Ginsburg & Bro. Showing Complete Spring Line of Suits, Coats & Separate Skirts
116-18 West 22d Street.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

Velveteens and Corduroys, immediate delivery. A. Bacher & Co., 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 3644

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

Coats & Suits, new Spring models now ready. Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

WORMSER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
85 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3360.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR Outstanding Accounts.
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co. 1133 Broadway.

Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AV.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

BUY BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Save a journey to New York and state in a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times what you wish to purchase. Next day a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page. Cost, 50 cents for each line of six words. Straight at the wholesaler. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CURRENT BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

Efforts to Clear Eastbound Freight Lines Help New York Shortage.

THE MARKET OVERBOUGHT

Demand for Brick Shows There Is No Important Tendency to Halt Construction Work.

Acceleration of Eastbound freight on railroads, in an effort to clear lines for possible Government emergency business, has helped to solve the problem for building material dealers and builders, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Construction interests have been concerned regarding the possible tie-up of building materials should eventualities compel the railroads to give right of way to domestic war supplies. The result has been that during the period of tension in diplomatic affairs, in the last fortnight, dealers and builders have been trying to get as much building material in hand as possible.

In an already over-bought market this action had a tendency to further stiffen prices. For instance, boiler interests pointed out that high pressure power and heating boilers normally would bring $900, and are today being quoted at $2,500.

In the Portland Cement Department, the market became so stiff last week that one company, having been informed that the market had gone up 15 cents a barrel, actually made a few quotations at that level. One company is said to have taken an order at $2.05. While no business was taken, so far as known, at $2.12 a barrel, the present demand is sufficient to seem to warrant that level.

In spite of a 20 per cent. increase in Portland cement production for January, stocks at the mills were approximately 11 per cent. less than they were in January, 1916. Some company's shipments were reported to have been from 20 to 60 per cent. in access of those of last January. This shows conclusively the desire of contractors and dealers to be covered thoroughly on their Spring requirements.

Since the first of January, almost 200,000 square yards of concrete road work was authorized in New Jersey. Last year that State constructed about 180,000 square yards of concrete roads. The prospects are that military emergency matters will procure the construction of at least 1,000,000 square yards of concrete roads this year.

There is in that State good prospects for a flotation of a $7,000,000 bond issue for good roads. Pennsylvania, Illinois, Colorado, New Jersey, Louisiana, and California plan an expenditure of $165,000,000 for good roads, in addition to $75,000,000 appropriated by the Federal Government. These facts show why, in the estimate of the trade, the higher prices for Portland cement are warranted.

In the metal market, tank plates, Pittsburgh, advanced 25 cents. Tank plates in New York are now quoted at 4.919 cents, as against 4.669 cents last week. In the brick department, there were 8,400,000 common Hudson brick in the open market, with one barge load of approximately 350,000 in the covered list. The demand, in spite of the unfavorable building weather last week, showed that there was no important tendency to halt construction at the present time.

The glass situation continues to be acute. Shortage in production is becoming more pronounced. Several more window glass plants closed down last week for lack of fuel. The railroad congestion is showing no improvement, and some authorities say it is growing worse. There are some interests which think the window glass situation is approaching an alarming condition, it having reached a critical stage for many manufacturers even now.

It is to be expected that a further stiff advance in prices will take place in the near future. Architects have found that the sets of discounts off current manufacturers' and jobbers' lists are identical. This is explained to be merely coincidental. The difference between the jobbers' list, which is about 35 per cent. higher than the manufacturers', takes care of boxing charges, freight charges, and jobbers' profits.

These will vary when jobbers are loaded up with cheap glass, which they are willing to sell at lower than the manufacturers' prices at that time would permit.

Polished plate glass has advanced. Discounts today off list of May 1, 1914, are 85 per cent. for sizes up to five square feet, and 85 and 20 per cent. on sizes over five feet square. To these prices should be added boxing charges, free on board jobbers' warehouse points.

REALTY MEN FAVOR TAX.

Tell Governor Incomes Should Pay for Preparedness.

The proposed State tax on the income of manufacturing corporations to meet the expense of the State's preparedness campaign has been indorsed by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, according to a communication which has been sent to Governor Whitman.

"The real estate interests of the city," says a statement given out yesterday, "are very anxious to co-operate and do all they can in aiding both the State and the National Governments in their efforts to be properly prepared for any contingency that may arise because of our international relations. It is with this point in view that the Advisory Council has advised the State officials that every support, both financial and otherwise, will be given to them in the work they are doing."

PART OF PLANT SAVED.

Rebuilding Already Begun on Union Switch and Signal Ruins.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 11.—While the machine and erecting departments of the Union Switch and Signal Company were completely destroyed by the fire which swept the plant at Swissvale last night with a loss of about $4,000,000, the shell-making shops were not damaged. A. L. Humphreys, President of the company, said today that the shell machinery could now be put to good use on the regular output, for which there were many orders, all for domestic customers. Mr. Humphrey scouted the theory that the fire was incendiary, expressing the belief that spontaneous combustion was responsible.

Plans already have been made and some of the material is on the way for the $5,000,000 plant which the company will build at once. Hundreds of workmen were today employed clearing away the broken machinery from the four city blocks which the burned section of the plant occupied.

CRAVATH HOME AFIRE AGAIN.

Firemen Put It Out Quickly and Are Invited to a Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Feb. 11.—For the fourth time in less than three months fire tonight broke out in the big country house of Paul D. Cravath, lawyer, just outside of town. The blaze started in a fireplace on the first floor and burned through a chimney to the third floor. The local Fire Department put the fire out quickly.

Mr. and Mrs. Cravath were at dinner when a maid telephoned for the Fire Department, and the fire was out before they had fully realized their home was in danger. Mrs. Cravath said the whole Fire Department is to be her dinner guests some night this week.

Fire in Plattsburg Newspaper Plant.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The plant of The Plattsburg Republican was badly damaged by fire late today. The press room was flooded. The fire started in the boiler room.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURT CALENDAR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar at 11 A. M. Room 328, Post Office Building. Lucas v. S. S. Westmeath.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.,

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

A Handsome Residence

11 rooms and 3 baths; first story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingle; roof of Spanish tile; reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new Houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also Villa Plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M. &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLOT 50x100

FOR SALE
617-619 WEST 46TH STREET.
Suitable for Garage, Warehouse or Factory.
Price Reasonable. Brokers Protected.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

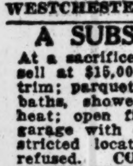
BARGAINS!

Beautiful 1-family homes of 6 to 10 rooms. Apartment house conveniences plus a porch, lawn and garden. Some with garages. Little cash, easy terms. Illustrated list mailed on request, or come today.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
22nd Ave. & 66th St.,
BROOKLYN.
Tel. 1118 Bath Beach.

24 minutes on Sea Beach Sub. Park Row to 22nd Ave.

SEE SINGER'S NEW TWO-FAMILY'S



Kings Highway and West 11th St.
2 Minutes Kings Highway Sta. Sea Beach Subway.
Only $8,000.
Terms to Suit.
Separate Steam Plant.
Sleeping Porches.
Further particulars,
OTTO SINGER, 262 KINGS HIGHWAY.

Beat the Boom in Brooklyn.

Choice 3-lot corner home plot, beautiful restricted residential section; fit for a conservative home or mansion; another 2-lot inside plot near by; cheap, on your terms. T. W. HENRY, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City; tel. Worth 1361.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A SUBSTANTIAL HOME

At a sacrifice; cost owner $17,000; will sell at $15,000; selected quartered oak trim; parquet floors; 12 large rooms, 2 baths, shower and needle; hot-water heat; open fireplaces; sleeping porch; garage with driveway; convenient, restricted location; no reasonable offer refused. COOLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. Phone 3400. Open Lincoln's Birthday.

COLONIAL

New house on Chester Hill; excellently located among cluster of elms; nine large rooms, three baths; interior entirely in white, with tasteful decorations; oak floors; sleeping porch; large plot; provisions for garage; immediate occupancy; price $16,500; mortgage $10,000 at 5½%. COOLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. Phone 3400. Open Lincoln's Birthday.

FOR SALE AT RYE, N. Y.

On Milton Road, exceptionally attractive gentleman's place of over 7 acres; beautiful and convenient location; modern house, 15 rooms; stable, chicken houses, etc.; lawn, garden, beautiful trees, shrubs, all in good condition. J. H. SKILLIN, Rye, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
I will sell at public auction on Thursday, February 15th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the motor yacht "Lavinan," her engines, &c., on board said yacht, at Gas Engine and Power Company Works, 177th Street and Harlem River, Morris Heights, New York City, where she can now be inspected.
Dated New York, Feb'y 7, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITE.

Convenient location. Lot 50 x 105 with substantial brick building, which can be remodeled. Extra 10 feet if wanted. Price $15,000. COOLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. Phone 3400. Open Lincoln's Birthday.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIS COZY CHICKEN FARM

Large, 7-room house; large barn; plenty fruit trees; chicken coops and runs; three-quarter acre of best soil; near station, trolley, and bathing beach; easy commuting, fare 18c; title guaranteed; terms, $200 cash, $9 monthly. Call or write, OWNER, 196 Lexington Av. (32d St.)

HUNTINGTON LOTS, $20

Woodland in the hills, fine location for bungalows, near trolley to station and Huntington Harbor, with Seashore Park; boating, bathing, fishing. Will build if desired. Koster-Cornehlsen Building Co., Huntington Station, opposite depot.

VILLAGE FARM

HUNTINGTON, near station and schools. Large plot, rich soil, high, healthy location, fine view; fruit and shade trees; 6-room house with water supply and bath; $2,500. Liberal terms. Koster & Cornehlsen, Huntington Station, opposite depot.

LONG BEACH PRICE $20,000

AT CORNER BOARDWALK AND MAGNOLIA AVENUE.
Address X Y Z, Box 29 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Rambler" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sub-section H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven cases numbered 169, 170, 172, 200, 238, 259, and 265, marked I. B. S. C., containing cotton quilts and manufactures of cotton.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 6, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE

HANDSOME 6-ROOM HOME, with all modern improvements; large living room; 2 porches, with fine view of country; all rooms large and airy; up-to-date kitchen and bath; near station, school, and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric train; small cash payment and $20 monthly; write for appointment to visit. Johnson, Box 243 Times Downtown.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Washington Square Section.
Residence for sale.
Bargain.
Suitable, alter into studios.
Duross Co.,
155 West 14th St.

FOUR-STORY DWELLING on 81st St., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; well rented; wired for electric light; parquet floors; 4 baths; first-class condition. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

ADJOINING 46TH ST. NEW PIER.
FINE LOTS AT A BARGAIN
TO CLOSE ESTATE; EASY TERMS.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Cold water tenement with stores at sacrifice. Tel., before 11, 508 Morningside.

Apartment house; good location; rented, $8,500; price $60,000; little cash; 4½% five-year mortgage. H. T. Wood, 220 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Corner plot, 100x118, near 149th St. Subway Station, Bronx; excavated and ready for improvement; sacrifice $22,000; principals only. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RYE,
Adjoining Handsome Estates.
Six acres good rolling land for sale to close interests.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful furnished bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; modern, up-to-date furniture complete in every room; kitchen utensils, &c., ivory bedroom set, rugs; house ready to occupy; fine neighborhood; near private bathing beach; ground 90x100, with new garage, lawn, shrubbery, and hedge; owner leaving for West; will dispose of at a sacrifice to interested party on easy terms. B. Brown, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

If you are interested in the purchase of a pretty seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, having all modern improvements, garden plot, restricted location, near bay and ocean, and 40 minutes from city, on easy terms, write for photo and details to "Sea Shore Bungalow," Box 280 Times Downtown.

Small hilltop bungalow with a large piece of ground and outbuilding; just the place for a poultry and vegetable farm; high location; best soil; good roomy house; products can be sold right in town; complete for $1,750 on easy terms to right party; hour out. Ryan, Box 276 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood."
High—Dry—Healthful—Accessible.
Homes for Rent and Sale.
Illustrated Booklet—full information.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Suburban Homes—Estates—Farms.
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

A LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY.
Six splendid houses in Maywood, N. J., secured at foreclosure sale at ridiculously low prices; will be sold for just what they cost us; might rent to responsible parties; call or write immediately. H. O. Wentworth, Rochelle Park, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, electric light; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.—Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Upterove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5664 Rector.

BROADWAY, CORNER 145TH ST.
Corner store, 25x85; basement same size;
Suitable for high-class business.
Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam, (145th.)

20TH ST., 36-38 EAST.
Light store, basement. Immediate possession. Renovated to your taste. Inducements. Any business.

Sublet private office, furnished or unfurnished, with service; Times Square section. Suite 708, 1,482 Broadway.

47th, 16 West.—Handsome store, ground floor, adjacent to 5th Av.; $2,200.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Two lofts, total approximately 14,000 square feet, for manufacturing, anywhere between 25th and 55th Sts., West. Morris Forst, Hotel Cumberland.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Sale of Nitrate Lands in Chile.

The Government of Chile has decided upon the sale at public auction, to be held on the 16th of next April, of the following lots containing the following number of metric quintales, (1 metric quintal equals 100 kilograms), at the minimum price, in gold at 18 pence, per metric quintal indicated:

"Condor," 858946 metric quintales, at 36 cent; "Aureas," 1018781 metric quintales, at 15 cent; "Sebastopol," 206106, at 10 cent; "Santa Lucia," lot A, 2546542, at 25 cent; lot B, 2151440, at 25 cent; "Pan de Azucar," lot A, 1609343, at 20 cent; lot B, 1582354, at 20 cent; "Pena Grande," lot A, 2774402, at 25 cent; lot B, 266968, at 25 cent; lot C, 2825411, at 25 cent; "Santa Laura, de Wendel," lot A, 3061969, at 25 cent; lot B, 3210405, at 30 cent; lot C, 2989203, at 25 cent; lot D, 2935718, at 20 cent; lot E, 1905492, at 10 cent; "Demasias de San Remijio," 4000, at 55 cent; and "Demasias de Barcelona," 27300, at 55 cent.

THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF CHILE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

LONG ISLAND CITY LOTS

Wanted in exchange for income and investment properties, located in best sections Brooklyn; cash added if necessary. Address OWNER, 243 Times Downtown.

CASH ADDED

with well-located income properties in Brooklyn for good building lots.
LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SUMMER HOMES—To Let Furnished.

AT BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

Modern, furnished cottages for season 1917; ocean front and immediate vicinity; long season if desired; prices $350 up. Apply Richard McNeely Agency, Bradley Beach, N. J. Open holidays.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

3 Lofts With Fine Light

Each 6,000 square feet;
modern 4-story building; ready about March 15; suitable any business.
28-34 Allen St.
Cheap Rental. Will Divide.
Apply on premises, or GARDEN IMP. CORP., 46 Cedar St. 'Phone John 3010, or your broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartment, 2 Rooms & Bath.

133 EAST 34TH ST.
Steam heat, hot water, and attendance.
RENT $45.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that on December 13, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Monday, February 26, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co., at Bridge Arch No. 11, Frankfort Street, N. Y. City, Three Boxes of Scallops, (adulterated,) "Water Soaked Scallops."

The scallops will be on exhibition on the day of sale from 9 A. M. to noon.
Dated, New York, February 9, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

WILL SACRIFICE RIVERFRONT PROPERTY, dock and buildings, for $12,000; good leases on both; shows 10 per cent. clear over all taxes, &c.; pay to investigate. Address P. O. Box 63, Sea Bright, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

$1 dozen eggs predicted; must sell immediately flock high-bred chickens, coops, feed, supplies complete, great bargain, $450; now producing net $70 monthly, increasing weekly; next week over $100; commuting distance; beautiful town. 160 Cedarville Av., Nyack, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for cash, a modern house in first-class condition, about twenty-five feet front, between 5th and Park Avs. and 61st and 72d Sts.; must have electric elevator and lavatory on first floor, drawing room, library, dining room, four master's bedrooms and bathrooms, and six servants' bedrooms and bathroom. Address B 9 Times.

Waterfront wanted in New York Harbor, about 3,000 feet frontage, to accommodate 35-foot draft; with about 100 acres upland; with rail connections and labor available; forward full particulars, location, price. "Foreign," 316 Times.

Real Estate—Out of City.

For Sale—Forty-nine acres, city North Tonawanda, in industrial Niagara frontier; big development possibilities; near barge canal terminal. W. H. Dawson, 229 Parker Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Out of Town.

Bargains, 6 to 8 room brick or frame, 1 or 2 fam. house, few min. from city; easy terms; low price. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 161 West 34th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

ABBOTT DETROIT SEDAN, 1916.
STUTZ RUNABOUT, 1916.
NATIONAL TWIN-6 7-PASS., 1916.
CHALMERS RUNABOUT, 1916.
PEERLESS 5-PASS., 1915.
STUTZ 4-PASS., 1915.
MERCER RUNABOUT.
AND MANY OTHERS.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

CADILLAC (8) five-passenger, cost $2,200; condition and appearance like new; immediate cash, $1,000. E. B. Levy, 200 5th Av.

DODGE, Reo, Lexington, Chevrolet, Studebaker, 1916 models; Scripps-Booth, Briscoe, Lexington, Studebaker, Overland, 1915 models; numerous others; perfect condition; bargain. Lexington, 315 West 47th St., Columbus 1260.

DODGE, 1916, in perfect condition; run 2,800 miles, bargain. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

EXCHANGED CARS
of all makes for sale in guaranteeable condition at the new
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Columbus 1260.

FIAT "30," latest importation; touring and limousine bodies; like new; cost $6,500; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super-6 Cabriolet, like new.
Hudson Super-6 Roadster; run 1,600 miles.
Peugeot 4-pass. touring, like new.
Franklin Runabout, new, $1,350.
National Cloverleaf, 1916, $1,100.
AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE, 245 West 55th.

HUPMOBILE.—Hupmobile roadster, 1916, overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed as new. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile coupe, overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed good as new. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile limousine, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile touring car, overhauled, guaranteed as new, perfect condition, repainted. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

LOCOMOBILE Six, touring body; detachable Victoria top; excellent condition; fully equipped. See Klason, Thedford's Garage, 137 West 89th.

MONARCH.—7-passenger, 8-cylinder Monarch touring car, in good running condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

NEW HUDSON SUPER-SIX.
Hudson Super-Six touring, new series, just delivered, never used; must sell immediately. V 135 Times.

OVERLAND, 1916, 6-cylinder touring car, with roomy 7-passenger body; Packard, 3-38 phaeton, no superior at its price; 1916 Overland roadster, an excellent riding car; 1915 Paige, 7-passenger touring, in good running order; a guarantee accompanies each Overland car; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD 6-48 7-passenger touring car; run less than 6,000 miles; cannot be told from new; has original paint; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. Can be seen at 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1912 limousine, with 7-passenger touring car body; also 2 new tires; recently overhauled by Packard Motor Co.; $900. Address E. H. Finlay, South Orange, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW, 48 H. P.; perfect condition; great bargain. Phone Murray Hill 2770.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1915, A1 shape; extras; reasonable. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th St. Columbus 1260.

SPRINGFIELD sedan bodies; sacrifice.
Limousine bodies, cars, one-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT brougham, convertible into touring body; beautiful French designs; snappy town car; 5-passenger; 2 collapsible seats, cowl; hood blue, rear ivory; bargain; phone and my chauffeur will demonstrate. Dr. Hornik, 507 5th Av.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, seven-passenger, four-cylinder; magnificent car; looks new; extras. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th St. Columbus 1260.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat Speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
MARION SPEEDSTER, STARTER, LIGHTS
SCHOONMAKER & JACOB,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916 coupe, a seasonable car, immediate delivery; 1916 Overland touring car with stream line body, seating 5 comfortably; Mercer Special Raceabout, very speedy and able; Overland 1916 7-passenger touring car with plenty of reserve power; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

WINTON limousine; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON.—For sale, seven-passenger; in excellent condition; make offer. J. J. Barrett, 15 Brookfield St., White Plains, N. Y.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—One sedan, a coupe, and a light, five-passenger touring car of late models; cash; no dealers. Address W. J. M., 112 West 52d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th, 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful landaulet, $300 per month; owner driving; best references. Schuyler 6600.

PACKARD.—Late Packard cars by hour, day, trip, or month. Phone Orchard 7552.

PIERCE-PACKARD limousine, late model, $275 monthly to desirable party. Circle 447.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.	Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson.

Private instruction by special arrangement.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.
Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Beautiful extra large 3 rooms and bath.

51ST, 8 WEST.—Two front rooms, all conveniences, $50 per month; gentlemen only.

58TH ST., 114 WEST.
Handsome, very large 2-3 rooms, bath.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment,
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY.
116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,300; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

24TH, 109 EAST.—Attractively, comfortably, centrally located 3-room, kitchenette, bath apartment; sublease till Oct. 1. Apply Gleanzer, Gramercy 1821.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful corner apartment, 6 rooms and two baths. Phone Rhinelander 4222.

Furnished—West Side.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Entire floor, private house; large, richly furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath; couple or bachelors; best references essential; call afternoon or evening; no agents. Phone 9751 Plaza.

107TH, 18 WEST.—5 large, splendidly furnished rooms to sublet reasonably. Lyon.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th.)—Beautiful apartment fronting Hudson, 9 rooms, 3 baths, completely furnished. Phone 5830 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Riviera.)—Beautifully furnished apartment; light and airy six rooms. H. A. Odell.

TO sublet at once, five rooms, foyer and bath, handsomely furnished; all modern conveniences; $100 per month until October. Phone Morningside 3707, between 10 and 12 A. M.

TWO rooms and bath, living room 18x24; large closets. Call Kory, 1 to 5 P. M., 21 W. 46th, near 5th Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, apartment one or two rooms, kitchenette, bath with toilet; price reasonable; near Times Square preferred. B 66 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat, electricity; references.

65TH ST.—An exceptional opportunity to share as paying guest in the comforts of an exclusive home. Plaza 6631.

West Side.

57TH, 344 WEST.
Large room; private bath; attractively furnished.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular party; medium room, bath adjoining; electricity; $12.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; also parlor suite; fine table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large connecting parlors and bedroom with private bath; first-class board; references; near library.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Medium-sized room, steam heat, excellent table. Conlan.

75TH, 234 WEST, ("The Hurlburt.")—Large sunny room, private bath, steam heat.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Large room with sun parlor adjoining; reference exchanged; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; single room; continuous hot water; excellent table.

83D, 9 WEST.—Newly opened; suites, singly; electricity; warm, comfortable house; table unsurpassed.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish house can accommodate single person; excellent table.

102D, 305 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity offered two gentlemen or couple to share, as paying guests, the comforts of an exclusive and private home; telephone; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, connecting bath; private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) the Columbia.—Few pleasant, single, steam-heated rooms; excellent board $8 up. Tel. 4021 Morn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th St.)—Exceptional accommodations with private family; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, single rooms; best home table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARDING PLACE in upper New York City or vicinity desired for elderly man of education, who requires a certain amount of supervision and attention owing to advancing years; is active and fond of walking; nearness to library would be an inducement. X 360 Times Annex.

THREE LADIES wish furnished apartment with board, near library. Johnston, 10 West 43d.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

48TH, 29 EAST.—Extremely comfortable front room; southern exposure; business man.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

64TH, 154 EAST.—Large and medium rooms, with bath, heat, telephone; reasonable.

93D, 31 EAST.—Comfortable furnished room in private house with all conveniences.

West Side.

44TH, 50 WEST.—Front room, with bath, kitchenette; references; gentlemen. Telephone Circle 2621.

50TH, 38 WEST.—Rooms with private bath, en suite or single, for gentleman appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment. Telephone Circle 179.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with or without grand piano; references.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, steam heat, electricity; gentleman.

70TH ST., 269 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; private house; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Very attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; continuous hot water.

72D, 58 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower, elevator; gentleman; private; $6. De Bernyz.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium; suitable for two; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated large room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, front room; twin beds; electricity.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths; single rooms; electricity.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, single, suite; newly furnished; electricity, telephone.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Large front room in private Christian home; 2d story; lavatory.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large steam-heated rooms, private baths; basement rooms, bath, electricity.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished front room; all conveniences; reference.

82D, 139 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny front room, $6; steam, phone. Wallace.

82D, 139 WEST.—Schuyler 4889; three elegant connecting front rooms; conveniences; one in family; bachelors only. Mme. Juliette.

84TH 54 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; small kitchen; continuous hot water; parlor for guests.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished, southern exposure; elevator, electricity; references. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Cheerful, well-furnished medium room, (next bath;) owner's home; references.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine large room, gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Excellent floor two large rooms; dressing rooms; baths; abundance heat.

90TH, 38 WEST.—Large, bright room, steam heat, running water, telephone; near "L" and subway; gentlemen; private family.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Just opened, parlor floor, two large rooms, bath, electricity; $20.

92D, 40 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; private house; telephone; reasonable.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent to business couple or gentlemen large front room; steam heat; plenty of hot water; reference.

93D, 263 WEST.—Single outside rooms, adjoining bath; business women; reasonable. Riverside 8091.

95TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished sunny room; private family. Linz.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, corner apartment, for refined gentlemen; references. Hurmuze.

113TH, 567 WEST.—Front parlor and room, single or en suite; finely furnished; privilege living rooms, piano; select apartment house and locality. Phone 6700 Morningside. Apt. 6E.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light single room, adjoining washroom; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

115TH, 609 WEST.—Large light room, bath; suitable for one or two. Gibbons.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished large room, adjoining bath; elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Two pleasant, well-heated front rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Apartment 42.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Apt. 26.)—Warm, pretty rooms; special permanent rate.

136TH, 241 WEST.—Large room and hall bedroom in private house, private family.

152D, 511 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, strictly private house; first-class references; use of dining room and kitchen.

154TH, 428 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms, bath, dressing room; smaller room.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 each.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th;) having beautiful apartment, would rent to refined gentleman, large room, adjoining bath. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (65th.)—Elegant private apartment; beautiful rooms and bath; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. Railing, Columbus 2667.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (Apt. 1C.)—Sunny room, three windows, facing riverside; nicely furnished; elevator, steam, electricity, shower, telephone; private family; reasonable.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Furnished room, modern conveniences. Telephone Morningside 7930. Apt. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (91st-96th Subways.)—Beautifully furnished room. River. 4650. Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, running water; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Davis, 6 B.

TABLE BOARDERS SOLICITED.
260 West 73d.—Supreme table d'hote dinner, 60c. Breakfast, luncheon, proportionate rates. Kind you like, never tire of, at quite a less cost than at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room; separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons. Weekly rate, (breakfasts and dinners,) $5.

WEST END AV., 674, (93d.)—Large front room; private residence; improvements; gentleman.

WEST END AV., 569.—Room for bachelor appreciating exclusive house; steam heat.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 175.—Unfurnished hall and large single rooms, very reasonable.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; good position open to a bright, young woman; salary and commission. W 38 Times.

CLERKS, &c.—Girls, 16-20 years of age, for clerical and office work in large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher Street station 9th Av. elevated.

GIRL for general housework; 3 in family; no washing; $30 monthly; city reference required. Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 River.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for clerical and office work in large mail-order house. Bellass, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.; near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. L.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman wanted for general housework; must understand housekeeping; references required. Write 477 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

MILLINERS.—First-class makers and copyists. Apply Ogilvie, 22 West 57th St.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; pay $22 per month; state age and experience, and address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

NURSEGIRL.—Young English or French girl, between 17 and 24, to care for girl of 8. De Forest, 15 West 91st.

SALESLADIES.—Six well-dressed salesladies in city, and to travel; drawing account against commission; references. Apply Monday morning, Updegrove United Carpet Cleaners Co., 37-45 9th Av., (corner 14th St.)

STENOGRAPHER with good education, willing to use dictating machine; opportunity for advancement; $12 to start. Apply Monday, Feb. 12, between 9 and 12 A. M., 467 10th Av., corner 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, one who can take and transcribe quickly and accurately; no others need apply; make application Tuesday. Room 704, 111 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking quick dictation, transcribe accurately; chance advancement; state salary, references. W 35 Times.

TYPISTS.—Permanent positions for beginners and for experienced operators with large insurance corporation and with banking house; good opportunity for advancement. Remington Typewriter Co., 374 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY,
5 feet 8 inches or over, well developed figure, bust 36 or over; must know how to wear smart clothes and photograph well fashion illustration; hours of posing arranged to suit your convenience; will not be tiresome; atmosphere correct; fee liberal; investigate. Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COOK.—First class, city references; no cards. 873 8th Av., Bludoir.

COMPANION.—Practical nurse; good sewer; Protestant. H 234 Times Downtown.

MONOTYPE OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced printer, reputation for speed and accuracy, wishes to make change; several years in present position; intricate work preferred. M 138 Times.

NURSE wishes position, care of infant; references. 4986 Intervale. 1,030 Kelly St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; familiar bookkeeping; accurate figurer; neat appearance; downtown preferred. H 346 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, executive, expert legal-technical stenographer, desires responsible position with high-class firm. E. C., 216 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, visiting, call for dictation, do filing, transcribe notes; home if desired. Write K., 708 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, billing, 4 years' experience mercantile trade; best reference moderate salary. G 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Year experience; rapid and accurate; excellent references. Marks, 342 2d Av.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, age 33, 16 years' experience in credits and bookkeeping, now employed, wishes to make a change; salary $1,600-$1,800 per year. Address A 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT; install simplified systems; books opened; expert bookkeeping; periodical auditing; reliable. Laskow, 21 Park Row. Telephone Cortlandt 4205.

ACCOUNTANT, expert all lines, trial balance; monthly audits, $5 up. G 281 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY graduate, experienced bookkeeper, seeks position as junior; salary secondary. B 60 Times.

ARTIST.—Decorative layout and poster man desires steady position. C. B., A 149 Times.

AUDITOR, Accountant, Statistician, Office Manager, familiar with sales operating and purchasing departments, executive ability, constructive organizer, thorough knowledge efficiency methods, wishes to change position; best of references; age 37; salary $35-$50. Method, Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; import, export, factory costs, financial statements, voucher system, &c.; $25. Z., 204 Weirfield St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 25, thoroughly experienced and reliable; monthly trial balances; capable taking full charge; good correspondence; excellent references. I. K., 250 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WITH JAPAN.—Japanese college graduate desires to work for American concern; several years in import business; highest recommendations. M 189 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, careful driver; good references. R. Chapman, 116 East 85th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (31,) careful driver, good mechanic, excellent reference, desires steady position, city, country. Hayotte, 265 East 194th.

CHAUFFEUR; 2 years' experience; own repairs; willing to work long hours; private or commercial. Koscher, 419 East 73d St.

COOK and GENERAL WORKER.—Japanese seeks position bachelor's place or small family; personal references. J. J., 465 East 57th St.

CREDIT MAN.—Employed ten years as cashier and credit man of large wholesale company; expert on all books; at present employed. B 24 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Spanish-born American citizen, first-class mechanic, wishes position as demonstrator; experience in Latin countries; automobile specialist; reference. J. Lopez, 486 West 136th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Competent, mechanical, with large varied experience; A1 record; moderate. H 316 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, experienced, will manage and develop industrial plant for percentage of profits. P. O. Box 794, Milwaukee.

HERE'S YOUR MAN.
Young man, well educated, thorough knowledge advertising, salesmanship, office routine. B 5 Times.

JAPANESE COOK, butler, wishes position; best references. A. E., 148 East 55th.

LEGAL STENOGRAPHER, law clerk; five years' experience and law course. B 62 Times.

MAN, thoroughly experienced, desires 3 or 4 hours' work daily, trial balances, financial statements, &c. M 194 Times.

MANAGER AND BUYER of men's hats desires position; capable executive, thoroughly experienced in modern merchandising and efficiency methods; able to write live, business-getting advertisements. X 345 Times Annex.

SALESMAN going into manufacturers' agent business, Northern States and Canada, wants manufacturers' samples in automobile accessories and hardware novelties. A 153 Times.

SALESMAN.—(30,) impressive personality, willing undertake any high class line. H 345 Times Downtown.

SPANIARD, 22, four years' experience in banking, wishes position in brokerage; speaks English and French. B 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, competent man, age 28, desires position. H 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, 25, good education, desires employment where conscientious work will be rewarded with advancement. H 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (22) DESIRES POSITION IN ANY INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY. H 342 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position at anything; conscientious; good references. B 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22 desires position in or outside New York City; references. Bremmer, 408 Lenox Av.

Instruction.

TUTORING in preparatory Latin, Greek, English history, mathematics; rates reasonable. M 97 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MAN,
having department store or chain store experience preferred; must be able to handle large office force and have executive ability; excellent opportunity for live, wide-awake man; answers treated confidentially. Write G. L., Box 67, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Accounting school juniors with business experience; state salary and qualifications. A 379 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS with experience on classified; good position open to hustler; salary and commission. W 37 Times.

ARTIST.—Large engraving house in Toronto, Canada, desires to engage artist capable of executing retouching of photographs of machinery; salary to commence, $40 per week; give previous experience when replying. X 331 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE.
Salesman to sell Hudson super-six in up-State territory; must be able to show good sales record and be well recommended; state full particulars in letter; salary and commission. X 364 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN WANTED ON A COMMISSION BASIS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND OTHER SUBURBAN TERRITORY. W 25 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, stock ledger clerk, able to handle large volume of work; must be rapid and accurate at figures; state references, experience, and salary desired. J 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced cost clerk, familiar with modern accounting methods; state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. J 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Experienced; state age and salary expected. H 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner; knowledge stenography; chance for advancement. 49 East 21st St., Room 903.

BOY in publishing house, errands and general work; experience unnecessary; $7 to start. Call Tuesday, 25 Park Place.

BOY wanted by wholesale house; bright and willing; just from school preferred. Address B 50 Times.

BOYS WANTED, 18 YEARS OLD, TO MAKE THEMSELVES USEFUL AND LEARN TRADE; GOOD ADVANCEMENT; $7 START. APPLY 38 WEST 15TH ST.

CLERK.—Bright young man in insurance broker's office, with knowledge of schedules; confidential. J 277 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMEN AS MANAGERS.
We want ambitious men, who are hustlers, to manage credit clothing stores on salary basis; experience in credit lines not essential, but applicants must have sold wearing apparel and be salesmen in every sense of the word to receive consideration; to the right men the openings we have offer boundless opportunity, limited only by ability to produce results. Apply
ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC.,
119 West 24th St.

CONTRACTORS on skirts. Rosenblatt, 8th floor, 38 West 26th St.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, having good technical training; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering line. Call, Tuesday, 10 A. M., Western Electric Company, Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMAN.—MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED; EXPERIENCED; MUST BE CAPABLE OF DETAILING FROM LAYOUTS AND THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN CHECKING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX D, ROSELLE, N. J.

ELECTRIC METER TESTER.—Must be experienced in testing and selling all types of electric meters and have a general knowledge of the electric lighting business; give references and salary expected. X., K 12 Times.

ESTIMATOR for greenhouse building work, iron and wood material, glass, fittings, &c.; good steady opening for right man. J 281 Times Downtown.

LINEMAN wanted.—First-class electric light lineman; steady work, good wages. Apply Wm. Foster, 1,208 North 31st St., Philadelphia, Penn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, Elizabeth, N. J., steady position; married man preferred; state experience, age and salary expected. H 258 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN.—Registered in New York; advertising G. U. office; experience unnecessary, but must be of the highest moral character; in reply state age, also give some information as to medical education; have a good opening for the right man. Address X 304 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER.—Young man; state age and experience and salary expected. Apply by letter, Edwin Levick, 108 Fulton St.

PORTER wanted in cafe; speak English. 200 West 42d St.

SALESMEN wanted, thoroughly experienced in sales of store fixtures; must understand making of floor plans and elevations; our business is making fixtures to order and selling from stock and sample to trade in and around Chicago; successful applicants must move to Chicago; give full details about yourself, stating salary or commission expected, in first letter. Jac. Lederer, Inc., 644 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Pressure was abnormally high Sunday night over nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, with temperatures from 10 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average from the Plains States and Texas eastward, except in portions of the Southeastern States. There were rains Sunday in the West Gulf States, the interior of the East Gulf States, and in the Middle and North Pacific States, while there were light snows in the upper Ohio Valley and portions of the Lake region. Fair weather prevailed in all other parts of the country. All indications are that the weather will be generally fair in the States east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday, except that conditions will be unsettled in the Southeast States Monday, probably with rain in Florida and Southern Georgia. The temperature will be lower Monday in the New England and South Atlantic States and the south portion of the East Gulf States, while it will rise slowly in Michigan and Indiana. On Tuesday the temperature will rise throughout the Eastern States, except the Florida Peninsula.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, fresh northeast; Middle Atlantic, fresh northwest to north; South Atlantic and East Gulf, fresh northwest to north.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern and Southern New England—Fair and somewhat colder Monday, Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued cold Monday; Tuesday fair with rising temperature.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Fair and continued cold Monday, Tuesday fair with rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	24	24	4 P. M.	28	21
6 A. M.	22	16	6 P. M.	30	16
9 A. M.	25	15	9 P. M.	31	11
12 M.	23	20	11 P. M.	30	9

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 16; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 26. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 16, at 8 P. M. it was 12. Maximum temperature 24 degrees at 3:20 P. M., minimum 9 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity 65 per cent at 8 A. M., 39 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.39 inches.

Fire Record

A. M. Loss.
12:35—310 W. 119 St.; Anna Boles......Slight
12:45—410 Amsterdam Av.; A. Ansudola..Slight
3:00—741 E. 9 St.; Hyman Hakmaier..$5,000
4:30—110-112 W. 27 St.; Joseph & Jacob Kohn ....Not given
6:00—122 3 St.; John Krycus..........Slight
7:25—133 St. & North River; Burns Bros. ....Not given
8:55—214 W. 102 St.; John Leges.....Slight
9:20—1,511 Eastchester Road; Dr. Brown $1,000
9:55—2,146 7 Av.; Benj. Fox..........Slight
10:30—2 Burling Slip; N. Y. Steam Co..Slight
P. M.
12:05—234 W. 63 St.; Mr. Ruddnerman..Slight
12:20—2,883 3 Av.; L. M. Blumstein...Slight
1:15—23 Bleecker St.; Isidor Leoner...Slight
1:30—425 E. 17 St.; George Dorsh.......Slight
3:00—62 Leroy St.; Degnon Const. Co.......$25
3:45—Oak Point Yards; P. R. R........$1,000
4:20—66½ Pine St.; Wm. Chambers.......$100
4:45—172 Amsterdam Av. J. J. Hubbard ....Slight
5:50—Sherman Av. & Academy St., Not given
6:05—1,785 Webster Av.; P. Clancy....Slight
6:10—598 Madison Av.; Madison Laundry Co. ....Slight
7:30—2 Av. & 112 St.; 2 Av. "L".....Slight
9:10—126 E. 56 St.; Lawrence Greer...None
10:10—8 W. 92 St.; N. Y. Hospital and Nurse Club ....Slight
10:50—64 E. B'way; not given..........Slight

Through an error in transmission the police reported a fire on the property of Kronovel & Surlorritz, 491 Broadway, on Feb. 4. There was no fire there.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 W. 32d St., sixth floor, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman wanted by established concern to sell seashore and inland New York suburban real estate; in replying please state qualifications and terms; replies will be kept strictly confidential. D. R., 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—HIGH-GRADE MAN CAN EARN $12 TO $15 A DAY SELLING AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY THAT IS BEING NATIONALLY ADVERTISED; COMMISSION. CARBON ELIMINATOR CO., 2,010 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proved selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, A 180 Times.

SALESMAN.—Big commission and perpetual renewal income selling our $10 yearly accident and sickness policy; pays $5,000 deaths and $25 weekly benefits. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling dolls, jobbing and retail; state experience; salary or commission; full particulars strictly confidential. H 344 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—An unusual and high grade side line for men calling upon candy trade; commission. Room 708, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Experience bias bindings and beltings; salary and commission. W 10 Times.

SALESMEN, box trade, high-class side line; no samples; commission. Room 708, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Good man wanted who can sell store fixtures; first-class proposition to right party; salary. F 405 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—City silk salesman; state experience and reference; salary and commission. B 67 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Young man with some knowledge of half-tone process printing and photography to solicit photographic illustrating for direct advertising; salary and commission for convincing young man of good address, awake, and eager to develop opportunity. W 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; must be quick and accurate and be able to assist on books; automobile experience of value; state fully experience, age and salary desired; excellent opportunity. W 36 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office manager for an up-to-date plumbing concern near Times Square; give particulars as to your experience, &c. W 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, American. Apply Tuesday, Braunfels-Browning Co., 1,940 Park Av.

TIME STUDY MAN.—An experienced time study man wanted; one who is familiar with feeds and speeds on machining operations; excellent opportunity for the right man. Apply, stating age, experience, references, &c., X 307 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS.—Call at the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 22 to 25 years old, Irish-American, educated and well read, for salesman in high-class publishers' bookstore; give details in application. H 201 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For sale, at a sacrifice, thirty-one 1½-ton trucks, new, and over $20,000 worth of parts for same; full particulars on request. W 24 Times.

Party wanted to invest a part or all of $47,000 in treasury stock of a newly organized title insurance and trust company of Bridgeport, Conn.; bright, active man to become officer of company. Inquire J. McAulay, McAlpin Hotel, New York City.

Well-established sign business wishes to enlarge outdoor display branch; requires $20,000. F 421 Times Annex.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadwa,.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Highest cash price paid for furniture, carpets, antiques, gold, silver, and all kinds of merchandise. Miller & Alpert, 1,330 3d Av. Phone Lenox 2592.

WILLCOX REBUFFS PERKINS AND COLBY

National Crisis No Time to Thresh Out Partisan Issues, He Says.

WILL NOT CALL COMMITTEE

National Body Will Meet in May, and He Refuses to Advance the Date.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee yesterday refused the demand of George W. Perkins and Everett Colby that the National Committee be called together to repudiate what they style the domination of the standpat element of the party as evidenced by the recent action of the Executive Committee in naming an Old Guard Vice Chairman of the committee to divide authority with Mr. Willcox. For this Messrs. Perkins and Colby had threatened revolt.

In his reply to the protestants, Mr. Willcox based his refusal upon his belief that the present national crisis made this time inopportune for the threshing out of partisan issues.

The Perkins-Colby letter contained a bitter attack on President Wilson, whose re-election was characterized as "a calamity from which our country will not recover for years." The Willcox reply calls upon all citizens to uphold the Administration, regardless of party affiliation.

In his letter Chairman Willcox says:

"Your letter of Jan. 31 was duly received and has been carefully considered. The desire you express that the Republican Party should be the one cohesive organization of the regular Republican vote, the Progressive-Republican vote, the Progressive vote, and the independent vote, is, in my opinion, the desire of all those in charge of the party organization. That these elements be united on a program of forward-looking principles and affirmative and progressive policies, is the result for the accomplishment of which we should all put forth our every effort.

"A committee has already been appointed to consider a plan for giving proper recognition to all elements in sympathy with the policies of the Republican Party, and this committee is united in its belief that a committee or council representative of the various elements to which you refer in your letter should be formed, associated with, or supplemental to, the National Committee for the purpose of carrying on the campaign for the principles for which they stood unitedly together last Fall, and for which they now stand. The work of this committee is now being pushed forward, and it is believed that a report can be made at no distant date.

No Advance Meeting.

"It has also been suggested by many that a general conference be called for the purpose of affording opportunity to the representatives of all shades of party opinion to express their views and join in recommending policies of action to the National Committee.

"At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided that the National Committee should meet once a year, instead of less frequently, as has been the custom in former years. Inasmuch as it will be a year next June since the National Committee had its last session, it has been my intention to call a meeting of that body before the expiration of the year, in accordance with the opinion that has been expressed by so many members of the committee, in May or June next, to take up such matters, and to consider such suggestions as may be properly brought before the meeting. At that time a general conference, such as referred to above, could be had, if such a course should then seem best. In order that the convenience of as many members of the committee as possible can be served, it has seemed best that the meeting, when held, should be in Chicago.

"Since your letter was written events have taken place which have brought our country to the verge of war. This is a time when partisan discussion is stilled and when the best thought of our people, regardles of party feeling, is turned to the loyal support of the Administration at Washington, in all its efforts to meet, honorably and fearlessly, the crisis which faces the nation.

MENACE TAMMANY'S POWER UP-STATE

Independents Plan a Conference of Leaders, Looking to Democratic Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Leaders in both the Democratic and Republican State organizations are engaged in quiet activities with a view to placing their respective parties in a state of preparedness for the Gubernatorial fight in 1918.

On the Democratic side some men who for years have been leaders in fights on Tammany are preparing to rid the up-State Democracy of the last vestige of Tammany influences. Tammany's grip on the up-State organization has already been loosened to some extent, but there still remain some up-State leaders who look upon Charles F. Murphy as the de facto head of the Democratic State organization. To dislodge these men from their present positions of power and free the up-State Democracy of an entanglement which Democrats of independence regard as the principal obstacle in the way of victory is the purpose of the budding movement in the Democratic organization. It is not contemplated to make a fight on Tammany's sway in New York City.

Democrats who enjoy the confidence of President Wilson are among the most active in the movement, and the promoters are expecting aid from Washington in their fight. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, whose relations with President Wilson are very friendly at present, is regarded by many as the forthcoming leader of the Democratic forces up-State. While a thorough reorganization of the party is one of the aims, it is not definitely known whether Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is to be disturbed in his present position. Mr. Harris enjoys the confidence of ex-Governor Glynn to a marked degree.

It is reported that there will be a gathering of Democrats soon to discuss the situation and map out a program, probably in some up-State city. Albany, Utica and Syracuse are mentioned in that connection.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department at Washington; Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, ex-Chairman William Church Osborn and ex-Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle are among those active in the movement. Joseph J. Murphy, Democratic leader of Rensselaer County, has also identified himself with the anti-Tammany fight.

On the Republican side everything centres in the quiet campaign, already under way, to obtain a third term for Governor Whitman and place him in line for the Presidential nomination in 1920. Friends of the Governor believe the goal already in sight.

As a first step toward the realization of his ambitions the Governor is holding out an olive branch to every Republican boss who has opposed him in the past or is opposing him in the present. More than that—with the State organization of his party "personally conducted" from the Executive Chamber at the Capitol—the Governor is compelling the signing of peace compacts by Republican bosses, big and little, who in a political sense have not been on speaking terms for years and whose first instinct would be, not to shake hands, but to fling bricks at each other as they pass by. Under the new Whitman policy the State is being made one vast burial ground for well worn political hatchets with the G. O. P. brand on the handles.

Under the circumstances, peace and rumors of peace fill the air at the Capitol. Peace is the big word in Republican circles. The peace note first sounded by the Governor is echoed by Republican bosses who hate the Governor and hate peace, but cannot help themselves. They are beset by the ruling passion in politics—an untamed and insatiable hunger for patronage. Governor Whitman is using this as a lever to compel peace. The path to the pie wagon, on which the Governor will occupy the driver's seat for at least two years more, in these days must be paved with peaceful intentions toward all in the party and above all toward the Governor. Any Republican boss coming to Albany on a hunt for patronage, while the Republican household in his own political province is divided against itself, is more than likely to find himself blundering along a blind alley that will get him nowhere in particular.

AMERICANS TWICE HONORED.

Ambulance Section from Verdun, Now at Monastir, Again Cited.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The following members of American Field Ambulance, Section 3, which was the first sent to the Balkans with the French expeditionary corps, have been cited in dispatches for "devotion and courage in dangerous services around Monastir":

John W. Munroe, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Rodman B. Montgomery, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Arthur Bluethenthal, Wilmington, N. C.; Coleman T. Clark, Westfield, N. J., and Robert W. Imbrie, Washington, D. C.

The same men had previously been mentioned for heroic services rendered at Pont-à-Mousson, Verdun, and the Bois Le Prêtre.

"BELL AND WING"

By Frederick Fanning Ayer

WHAT THE HIGHEST ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG

"Power and originality." . . . . *Cork Examiner.*
"A subtle thinker." . . . . . *Publishers' Circular, England.*
"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." . *London Academy.*
"A savage virility." . . . . . . *Literary Guide, England.*
"An alert and bold intelligence." . *Occult Review, England.*
"He feels and thinks deeply." *Leyton District Times, England.*
"He belongs to a different world than yours."
Montrose Standard, England.

PRICE, NET, $2.50

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
SELLING AGENTS
354 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

Remnant Sale
Unusual Values $20

The man who is not familiar with the size and scope of the Arnheim business is surprised at the vastness of the assortment of suit ends that accumulate from a season's selling.

He is also astonished when he learns how remarkably good a suit he can have made to his measure for as little as $20. One week required for fitting or delivery.

This is your opportunity to get acquainted with Arnheim's money saving methods and Arnheim's unexcelled service.

Special $40 and $50 Overcoatings, Satin Lined, $30.
Open all day Lincoln's Birthday.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *Time is the only thing of real value. We conserve your time by doing as we agree.* Arnheim Axioms.

Army Auction Bargains

Flags	$2.25 up	Uniforms	$1.25 up
Rifles	3.85 "	Blankets	1.65 "
Revolvers	1.65 "	Leggins	.25 "
Carbines	3.00 "	Overcoats	3.50 "
Cartridges	.02 ea.	Haversacks	.15 "
Drum Guns	1.25 up	Saddles	3.00 "

Cannon for Sea and Land.
Machine Gun with Cartridges.
Immediate Delivery. *Free Circular*
Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH
SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST, PEARL NECKLACES—Feb. 6 or 7, two seed pearl necklaces, one about six strands, roped, about 16 or 18 inches; other narrow lace design, about 16 inches; in inside overcoat pocket; overcoat was at Vanderbilt Hotel grill, then under seat 9, row DD (back row), Republic Theatre; $25 reward; no questions. Address Necklace, X 340 Times Annex.

LOST—Friday night, lady's diamond ring, sapphire, with six diamonds, in taxicab, hired from the Crystal Room of Ritz-Carlton Hotel; liberal reward. L. E. Shaw, J. N. S. Brewster & Co., Inc., 55 Liberty St.

LOST—Baby caracul muff, trimmed fox fur, Manhattan Opera House, Wednesday night; reward $25; no questions. Telephone Riverside 1192.

LOST—On 5th Av., between 44th and 55th Sts., a watch fob, with gold baseball and football. Return to C. K. Rockwell, Lakewood, N. J. Finder will be rewarded.

LOST—Belgian hound; liberal reward. Fitzsimmons, 391 West End Av. Phone Schuyler 9060.

LOST—Two rings, heirlooms, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, either Brevoort or Lafayette Hotel; reward, $25. B 68 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, initials "M. P."; reward. 378 West End Av., Hirschman.

LOST.—Saturday night, at Montmartre Restaurant, a mole fur neck piece; reward to finder. X 365 Times Annex.

FOUND—Sunday afternoon, two rings; owner can have same by proving ownership. X 367 Times Annex.

REWARD, and no questions asked, for return of suit case left in taxicab in front of Jack's Restaurant Sunday morning. B 63 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$10 REWARD for return Yorkshire terrier dog, lost Thursday, 5th Av., 59th St.; owner's name on green collar. Riddell, Plaza

30 to 50% Higher Next Fall

That's the increase predicted in many lines by trade papers. Even the experts have been surprised by the jump in prices.

Meanwhile, look to your present opportunity.

FINAL Reductions in Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

You can NOW buy a Suit or Overcoat here at $19.50, $22.50, $27.50, $32.50 or $38.50.

There's plenty of winter weather coming, and then—there's next winter.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

LEADERSHIP Present and Past

Sohmer
1872
1917

Four decades ago there were no twin-six motor cars, no aeroplanes, and no submarines.

But even then Hugo Sohmer had already given to the world a piano so perfect in construction, so distinctive in tone, and so rich in musical resources that it had set a new and higher standard in the art of piano building.

This leadership has been maintained through successive years of development and improvement.

There are more Sohmer Pianos in use in the Metropolitan District than any other artistic make.

SOHMER
SOHMER & CO. WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVENUE *at* THIRTY-SECOND ST., NEW YORK

AMOUNT PURCHASED
SYSTEM
THE MAGAZINE OF BUSINESS
Edited by A.W. SHAW

Out of the engine room of an ocean liner grew the idea for a business to encircle the globe.

From a little steam gage came the thought—why not a simple recorder, a *money* register, to stop mistakes, to save men's time and handle cash in store and office everywhere?

It was only an idea—yet, built upon, how great the possibilities! Just so the possibilities in the business ideas that hundreds of thousands of business men are getting today from the pages of SYSTEM—the magazine which *collects* the actuating plans and methods behind all business success.

As John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Co., says: "I read and study SYSTEM every month. I also distribute fifty copies among my officers. From it we get many practical lessons which we apply to our own business."

Why shouldn't *you*, too, gain by watching SYSTEM?—some fortune-making idea, perhaps—at least a score of knacks and plans and methods every month that will cut your business costs and make your earnings grow.

Get February SYSTEM *today* at your newsdealer's.

If your newsdealer cannot supply you, send 20c to the publishers, A. W. Shaw Company, Chicago or New York or, if abroad, London.